FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — Saudi negotiator Rafiq al-Hariri announced that national dialogue talks will start within the next 10 days and that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal is working on the venue problem, Beirut radio reported. The national dialogue preparatory committee will meet in Beirut, Al-Hariri stated before leaving for Paris to continue meetings.

Following a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) Leader Walid Junblatt told a Rome press conference that the dialogue meetings will be useless unless a specific agenda is worked out in advance, according to Beirut radio. ANSA reported that he accused the Multinational Force of changing its role from protector of the civilian population to defender of the Lebanese Government. Junblatt also told newsmen that he will not sign any separate agreements but will maintain "decent relations" with Israel, Jerusalem radio noted. Meanwhile, in a communique reported by ANSA, Craxi declared that Italy is ready to expand its peacekeeping role and participate in any reconstruction programs.

Al-Asad Speech to Officers — In a speech to military academy graduates broadcast by Damascus radio, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad rejected U.S. attempts "to impose its hegemony and control" over Syria and the region and condemned the United States for becoming a "direct party" in the Lebanese conflict. Al-Asad also criticized U.S. "support" for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and derided U.S. statements that Syria has broken its promise to leave Lebanon, maintaining instead that the United States has failed to fulfill its commitments and promises in the region.

Al-Wazzan on Agreement, Reaction — In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio after a closed Cabinet session, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared that Lebanon "does not rule out" changing the joint agreement with Israel because of Israel's partial withdrawal, which he considers to be a "flagrant violation" of the agreement. A senior Israeli official cited by Jerusalem radio declared that if the agreement is canceled Israel will abrogate its withdrawal commitment.

Military Situation — PSP forces forced Christian inhabitants to evacuate Kafr Qatra and detained them outside of the town. PSP snipers continued to fire on the besieged town of Dayr al-Qamar and to prevent Red Cross and civil defense convoys from bringing aid to the inhabitants, according to Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. In the southern suburbs, exchanges of heavy machinegun fire between the Lebanese Army and leftist gunmen were replaced by limited sniper fire as the night wore on, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported 7 October.

PLO Affairs

More Fatah Loyalists have defected to the dissident camp, including a battalion commander and a group of officers in Lebanon as well as 1,031 Fatah officers and men in Damascus, according to Voice of Lebanon and SANA. A large group of Fatah fighters also rebelled, withdrew from their positions in northern Lebanon, and regrouped in the Al-Baddawi camp where a large number of Fatah soldiers sought refuge after being forced out of the Al-Biqa' by Syrian forces, the radio noted. Other Fatah officers, however, reaffirmed their loyalty to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in a cable from Damascus reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. In Syria, police are threatening Fatah loyalists with expulsion if they do not join the dissidents and arrested or detained many Fatah officials and fighters, Amman radio noted.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Libyan paper *Az-Zahf al-Akhdar*, dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha maintained that "all" Fatah bases in the Lebanese area now "stand on the side of the national and revolutionary position which we have declared" and denounced 'Arafat for trying to surrender control of the Palestinian cause to Jordan. In a statement reported by KUNA, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf declared that the dissident leaders had sparked PLO-Syrian differences by smuggling into Syria forged minutes of Fatah Central Committee meetings which contained 'Arafat criticism of the sectarian situation in Syria and its class system.

In a separate development, 'Arafat sent an urgent message to CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on recent developments in northern Lebanon, according to North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio.

Jordan

King Husayn is planning a "new initiative" to solve the Middle East crisis, an FRG official claimed in Amman in remarks cited by DPA following the final meeting between the king and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Monitored Jordanian media have not been observed to report the initiative. During the meeting, Husayn warned that tension will increase in the area unless the Palestinian question is solved justly and Israel withdraws from the West Bank, Amman television reported.

Israel

Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir notified President Hayim Herzog that he is now able to form a cabinet and will present the new ministers to the president after they are sworn in at the Knesset next week, Jerusalem radio announced.

Libya-Chad

An information note distributed in Paris to the delegates to the French-African summit by a Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) delegation led by GUNT Vice President Abdelkader Kamougue denounced the regime of Chadian President Hissein Habre and accused the United States and France of trying to promote colonial interests in Chad. The note, broadcast by the clandestine Bardai radio, asserted that GUNT is ready to negotiate with OAU leaders to find a political solution to the conflict.

GCC Affairs

In remarks to *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* cited by KUNA, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Salim denied that current GCC joint military exercises are connected with recent Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, but rather are aimed at improving defense coordination among the GCC member states.

Pakistan

Pakistan protested to the DRA after Afghan planes attacked villages in south Waziristan, according to official sources in Islamabad cited by AFP. On the domestic front, security forces allowed lawyers to hold an antigovernment demonstration in Lahore, in the hitherto quiet Province of Punjab, AFP reported. Meanwhile, referring to Pakistani-Soviet talks on oil exploration cooperation, the Karachi paper *Jasarat* urged the government to exercise caution and to review any policy which might increase "dangerous" Soviet influence in Pakistan.

FBIS

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Further Materials on Fatah Dissidents, Syrian Role

Khalaf Predicts Rebel Leadership

LD061123 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0941 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — said in a statement published here today that a provisional leadership for the secessionists will be set up within the next 48 hours and will call an emergency meeting of the PNC to elect a new PLO leadership. In his statement, which is published in today's *Al-Qabas* and *As-Siyasah* — the statement he had made yesterday at a meeting of Palestinian writers and pressmen residing in Kuwait — he said this process would take about 1 month, prior to next month's Arab summit in Riyadh.

Khalaf first spoke about the differences between Syria and the PLO and also between PLO and some Arab countries. These differences, he said, exist because of Arab interference to internal Palestinian affairs. Referring to the cause of differences with Syria, he said that they are the result of the smuggling of seven forged minutes by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Mu'a Muragha] to Syrian sources. The gravest of these was the one attributing to 'Arafat remarks about the sectarian situation in Syria and its class system which relies on ideology.

Khalaf pointed out that when he visited the Soviet Union, he was taken aback by information that had reached the Soviets, which he described as forged. He said: The information alleged that we were discussing the situation in Syria and were recording it in minutes during various Fatah Central Committee meetings.

Having dwelled in detail on the cause of differences with some Arab countries, Khalaf said: We are prepared to tender our resignation to the Arab nation if asked to do so, provided we do not have to tender it to Hafiz al-Asad or Al-Qadhdhafi.

Referring to differences with Syria, Khalaf recalled that from the moment President al-Asad assumed office in Syria, he asked, through his Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam: Why do you disagree with us? Our reply was to ask him the same question: Why do you disagree with us? Khalaf wondered if Syria wants all PLO leaderships to be under its command, pointing out that the seriousness of the differences with Syria is a result of Syria's being a confrontation state with Israel.

Al-Fahum 'Regrets' Khalaf Statement

JN061651 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (SANA) — PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum has expressed regret over the fact that some who occupy leading Palestinian positions still insist on forcing the PLO's legitimate institutions into the whirlpool of vituperations and on involving them in their domestic differences. In a statement published here today in reply to a statement Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] made to Radio Monte Carlo yesterday, Al-Fahum said: Abu Iyad's statements are part of the course being followed by some who seek to deepen the differences and to paralyze the positive role of the legitimate Palestinian institutions.

Al-Fahum pointed to the efforts the PNC and the PLO Central Council are exerting to bring the viewpoints within Fatah closer together out of concern for the unity of the Palestinian resistance and for safeguarding the PLO.

Al-Fahum called for a suspension of these vituperations, which harm the Palestinian question and the Palestinian national unity at a time when all of the nationalist forces — especially Syria, the Lebanese National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, and the Palestinian revolution — are struggling against the U.S. aggression, the Zionist occupation, and the Phalangist-Zionist-U.S. agreement.

Concluding, Al-Fahum stressed that inciting secondary differences will not serve the Palestinian revolution's battle, but will assist the hostile forces in achieving their objectives.

Muragha Predicts Success Soon

LD071036 Tripoli JANA in English 0922 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, Dhulhijjah 30, Oct (??) JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Abu Musa, member of the command committee of the new revolutionary movement within Fatah, said that this movement is now able to direct the fight and lead the struggle and that 'Arafat has nothing left except statements harmful to the Palestinian and Lebanese struggle represented in the National Salvation Front and the Lebanese national forces. 'Arafat, he added will pay deadly for these stands which serve neither the Palestinian nor the national struggle.

In a statement to our correspondent here, Abu Musa said that the next few days the conflict in Lebanon will be decided [word indistinct] there will be only the national-made decision. All the Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa', Ba' labakk and Al-Hirmil are now under the command of the new revolutionary movement within Fatah in addition to large section of the forces in the north of Lebanon.

He concluded that only a handful of supporters are still loyal to Yasir 'Arafat and his assistant Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad). This group has no interest in continuing the struggle and they are living among the people of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli protected by the civilians.

Al-Wazir: Situation Serious

NC062058 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated in a telephone interview with the newspaper *Al-Khalij*, which is published in Ash-Shariqah, that the situation of the Palestinians in northern Lebanon is very serious and that if a confrontation becomes inevitable, we must defend ourselves. Brother Abu Jihad added that Syria is giving the Fatah elements in Damascus the choice of either joining the rebels or going to prison.

VOL: Abu Musa 'Executed'

NC070652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources close to the Syrian leadership and its intelligence service have divulged to the Voice of Lebanon that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], leader of the dissidents from the 'Arafat command, was killed around the end of September by a Syrian field court martial on the charge of subjecting the security of some Syrian officers to danger in the Al-Biqa' and the mountain. Abu Musa was sentenced to death. The sources added that Abu Musa was arrested in the middle of September, placed under house residence in Damascus, and presented to a field court on 26 September.

These sources close to the Syrian intelligence service said an interim command was established to reunify the ranks of the dissidents under the leadership of Abu Salih [Nimr Salih]. The sources added that Abu Musa has not been seen at any public meeting, which confirms his execution in Damascus.

These sources recalled the announcement of Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] that the Syrian regime will not spare the dissident commands following the elimination of 'Arafat and his companions and that a new command will emerge led by Abu Salih under an understanding with PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum before the PNC convenes its session scheduled for the near future.

Sa'id Musa Muragha Interview

PM061424 Tripoli Az-Zahf al-Akhdar in English 1 Oct 83 pp 10-12

[*Az-Zahf al-Akhdar* interview with Sa'id Musa Muragha, identified by nom de guerre Abu Musa, member of the "Leadership Committee of the Revolutionary Movement in Fatah," entitled "Fighting for Palestinian Victory" — date and place not specified]

[Text] *Az-Zahf al-Akhdar* met with Abu Musa, member of the leadership committee of the revolutionary movement in Fatah, and had a frank dialogue which dealt with the Palestinian problem and the lessons learnt from a period which has witnessed a struggle between the national revolutionary forces and the Palestinian right wing.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: Abu Musa, we have on numerous occasions discussed the reasons for this revolutionary movement, and you have talked a lot about it, so that a large proportion of the masses in the Palestinian Arab arena and the Arab nation generally know the reasons from your published explanations of this insurrection. We will not start again from the beginning, but would like to ask where this movement has reached, and how much you have achieved by way of correcting the direction of Fatah in order to resist the defeatist elements within the movement. Where has the movement reached in Palestinian, Arab and international terms?

Abu Musa: After more than three months since this revolutionary movement started, we have blocked large parts of the American programme which was intended to exert total control over the Palestinian national question, distancing it from the Palestinian cause, and the programme that the Palestinian national decision should be placed under the hegemony of and dependence of Jordan and the reactionary Arab regimes. It had been decided that during this period the Reagan Plan would have enhanced its viability as far as the Palestinian cause is concerned.

We have accomplished a lot in three months, and can now say that in the Lebanese arena, the national question is the dominant one. It is the national weapon which is shaping and directing the Palestinian struggle. All the bases of Fatah in the Lebanese arena now stand on the side of the national and revolutionary position which we have declared.

In the Lebanese arena, we direct the battle against the Zionist enemy and against the Lebanese fascist forces in league with American imperialism. We are joined in a progressive national alliance with the National Salvation Front and the Lebanese national forces in order to prevent fascist hegemony from reaching and dominating the nationalist areas now under control of the forces of the National Salvation Front, the national forces, and the forces of the Palestinian Revolution. We have started to lay down the Palestinian national line along the right path, protecting the presence of the fighting Palestinians, for whom plans had been laid for their departure from the confrontation and their dispersal, to the diaspora and the exiles to which we have been forced to go to after our departure from Beirut last year.

It had been expected that during the past three months or so, the removal of the Palestinian fighters would be complete, as a result of the political line pursued by the leadership of the Palestinian Revolution and especially that of the leadership of Fatah. It had been decided that no fighters from Fatah should remain in Lebanon. This is the imperialist demand. It is the solution of the Middle East problem as conceived in the Reagan Plan. This considers that the solution to the problem lies in the departure from Lebanon of what they call 'foreign forces'. By this, it is meant the Syrian and the Palestinian forces. Thus we see that the path followed by the leadership of Fatah, to withdraw the Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese arena, serves this imperialist programme, the Reagan Plan. After this withdrawal there will be no respect for any Palestinian position in political and international circles and our views will be ignored. This is on the Lebanese front, but on the Arab front we regard the position of support, spiritual and material, we receive from the leadership and the people of the Jamahiriyah as giving us strength and faith that our cause is just and that the future always belongs to the people. The future is on the side of Arab rights. This stresses the all-embracing Arab nature of the struggle, which we regard as the sound way to confront the enemy. If we interpret his intention in a politically sound way, we see that his ambitions are not confined to Palestine, but stretch beyond its borders.

From this, we can understand the aggression against Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and any other national stand by any Arab regimes. These are the aims of the enemy, to occupy all the Arab land and not just Palestine, in order to establish the hegemony and domination of American imperialism. We have seen the American aircraft carrier *"Eisenhower"* move from the shores of Libya to lay anchor facing Beirut. This indicates that the struggle is the

same and the enemy is the same. Thus we see that this position which supports us gives us strength and resolve in confronting the American imperialist zionist enemy. We regard the Syrian position which opposed the Reagan Plan, and their proposals for a confrontation as coinciding with our principles and our demands. Thus we regard the two positions as national progressive ones, and we call for increased support for us from all the national progressive forces in the Arab homeland.

On the international level, we feel that there is widespread understanding and sympathy for our national progressive stand and there are national and progressive forces in the Arab homeland which stand on the side of the forces espousing the same in the Palestinian areas. The Palestinian stance is important. When this is strong and resolute, we find support for it everywhere. Thus we see that our comrades in the progressive forces in the world and in the socialist countries, at the head of which stand the Soviet Union, correctly understand our position. They are constantly in touch with us and we have a lot of mutual discussions. We are pleased that they understand our politics.

These are our accomplishments on the internal Arab and international level. We constantly strive to develop these positions, in order that the Palestinian march should proceed in the correct direction. We must resore to the struggle its revolutionary purity and rebuild alliances in the Arab region between the Palestinian revolution and the national and progressive forces. Our struggle now follows the national progressive trend, the revolutionary trend, hostile to the American enemy, and its forward satellite on our Arab land, Zionism.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: Abu Musa, we decisively reject American solutions. Does this mean that it is possible to come to terms with other surrenderist solutions?

Abu Musa: Surrenderist solutions are the same whether they come from America or anywhere else. We regard the Fes Plan, which is an Arab one, as part and parcel of the surrenderist scheme put forward by the US after our departure from Beirut. Any surrenderist solutions in the region are against the interests of the Palestinian cause, and thus we reject any solutions which do not grant the Palestinian people their right to return to the whole of Palestine.

At this stage we do not see the possibility of any solution or peace as they claim. The peace now proposed is an Israeli peace and not a Palestinian peace. Palestinian peace according to the revolution is the return and liberation of the land, and the right of the Palestinian people to their land. This is the soultion we strive for. But we say that at this stage, when the balance of forces is not in our favour, with daily Arab retreats in the face of American imperialist hegemony, there can be no peace other than Zionist peace. This insists on the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, and Zionist control of the whole of the Palestinian soil to carry out the expulsion of our Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza into refugees in their own land. This is the kind of peace embodied in the Reagan plan, and therefore we say that any sort of compromise with it is a betrayal of the Palestinian cause, so long as it denies the existence of the Palestinian people. Any claims that there are positive points in the plan are not acceptable, because this plan was drawn up in the White House. As it was made by the US and as the US is the enemy of the people and the creator of Israel, the plan can only serve Israel and not the Palestinian cause. Any other plan for peace, if it is not based on the balance of forces and the Arab resources capable of defeating Israel, cannot be the required plan, and cannot be a peace plan. It can only be a surrender plan serving designs hostile to the palestinian and the Arab cause.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: As regards the negative aspect of the balance of power, every time imperialism attacks a people, its military forces are always much stronger than the people's revolution. But experience teaches us that the people have been able to defeat the advanced imperialist military machine, because the people depend on their own strength and a certain form of warfare. Are the Arabs in the Arab Palestinian arena lacking in this strength, which can redress the balance of forces, and give us the advantage in the struggle against imperialism?

Abu Musa: We say that the Palestinian revolution at its inception declared that we will return to Palestine through armed struggle and protracted people's war. This means that the Palestinian revolution has to mobilise the Palestinian masses, train them and arm them to confront the enemy to play their role as the ones with the interest in liberating Palestine.

One of the mistakes of the Palestinian leadership is that they have turned their backs on the masses, and established relations with the reactionary Arab regimes, in order to achieve through them their national aims. This goes against the laws of revolution and the struggle against the enemy. We should continuously strive to mobilise and arm the masses to bring to reality the concept of people's war. We applied this theory in Beirut when the Palestinian and Lebanese masses were in confrontation with the Israeli enemy. The Israelis stood for two months outside Beirut unable to realise any military advance in that heroic city. Beirut mobilised its Palestinian and Lebanese masses, and armed them against the enemy. The fight they put up forced the Israeli army, which used to be portrayed as an invincible army, to stop. When the Palestinian and Lebanese masses decided to remain steadfast, they taught new military lessons which showed our ability to confront the enemy and deny its entry into the city.

Therefore, if the balance of forces is negative on the classical traditional level, we said, at the beginning of the revolution, that protracted people's war is the path and the means to defeat the huge military machine of Israel and supported by all the resources of the US. It is necesary to gather the resources of our Palestinian and Arab people to confront the enemy in order to create a balance of forces, ensuring that all the Arab nation's material and spiritual reserves are mobilised. This requires a lot of work because the enemy's aims are against our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. I would like to repeat what 'Abd an-Nasir said: 'That which was taken by force can only be taken back by force.' This is not just a slogan, it is one based on scientific theory; for every action there is a reaction. It is not possible to liberate Palestine, which was taken by force of arms with the aid of the US and Britain who gave a great amount of military and material aid to Israel, until we have established a bigger force and are able to confront this enemy and to expel it.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: When 'Abd an-Nasir agreed to the Rog-

ers Proposals, he said to the Palestinians, it is your right to reject them. 'Abd an-Nasir had his justifications for agreeing to them, the most important of which was that he wanted to replace missile bases west of the Suez Canal. But Arafat's group and others attack 'Abd an-Nasir. Twelve years later, after all their statements calling for liberation from the river to the sea, we see them meeting King Husayn on the basis of confederation or even less. What has changed. Arab reality or us?

Abu Musa: First, I understand why 'Abd an-Nasir accepted the Rogers Proposals. This was a tactical move for a strategic aim, which was the building of the Egyptian army and supplying it with modern equipment and msisiles. He realised that it was important to gain time to build this force, and it was this force which later achieved the Egyptian Arab victory against the Zionist enemy in the October 1973 war in Sinai. But today, when we link our cause with Jordan through the confederation, we do not regard this as a tactical action serving a strategic aim. It has become a strategic aim of Palestinian political action led by 'Arafat. The minute you surrender the cause, and King Husayn participates in making the Palestinian national decision, there will be joint Palestinian-Jordanian activity to negotiate with America and Israel. This is not tactics but strategy, and we see that the confederation ensures that we will not arrive at the Palestinian state which 'Arafat calls for and claims he is working for.

We say that for any unity between two sides there must be two states first, Palestinian and Jordanian, and later we can perhaps establish a confederation. But so long as there is no Palestinian state, and within the present balance of forces there cannot be one, talking about a confederation means attaching the Palestinian people in the diaspora (not those in the West Bank and Gaza) to the regime and it would become responsible for the Palestinian national cause. By our knowledge of this regime's support and subservience to imperialism, we know that it cannot be trusted.

When we struggled in the Arab summit in 1975 to establish the independent Palestinian decision, and for the PLO to be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, we did this and were afraid that Jordan would betray the Palestinian cause. We took the decision that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative for fear that the Jordanian regime should act against the Palestinian cause. After all this time, we return and our aim becomes how to link this decision and this Palestinian representation with the Jordanian regime. This is something which goes against all the ideas of the revolution and the need to protect this national decision, and that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative. Thus we say that establishing a confederal unity with Jordan before the establishment of the Palestinian state is surrender and a retreat on the part of the leadership, which is trying to renege on its national duty to continue the struggle until it destroys this artificial state in our occupied land, which is not only the enemy of the Palestinian people but also the Arab nation.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: A lot of schemes have appeared, which were hailed by the Palestinian right and which they regarded as gains for the Palestinian cause. They said that the Venice Declaration was an excellent act and now they say that the conference taking place in Geneva on Palestine is a great gain for the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat and his group say that these conferences and declarations are imposed on the states and peoples which make them. To what extent does 'Arafat and his group represent the Palestinian people, in that they meet with Israelis and Zionists and in that they regard this conference meeting in Geneva as a gain for the Palestinian cause. Do they represent the conscience of the Palestinian people in this?

Abu Musa: My view is that all these conferences which we held here and there, whether in Geneva or elsewhere, if they are not accompanied by the sound of gunfire inside our occupied land, are a propaganda operation which cannot reflect itself positively on our Palestinian struggle. This ends with the ending of the particular conference. I say that the conscience of our Palestinian people is with the liberation of Palestine, and the return of our people to their land in their occupied homeland.

Some claim that these conferences can be useful if they are accompanied with the struggle in the land of Palestine, but conferences like these are merely empty carnivals which do not extend any support to the Palestinian struggle, or continuity with the armed struggle. The meetings which take place between Palestinian leaders at the head of which is the meeting in Tunis between Arafat and General Peled, Avneri and other Zionist leaders, is a blow against the laws of the Arab-Israeli struggle because the mere holding of the meeting by the Palestinian leadership with Zionist leaders means ending the Arab-Israeli struggle.

We must be the ones most determined in rejecting this and other similar actions which hinder the Palestinian struggle from realising its aims. These meetings are a blow against the Palestinian cause, and do not perform any service, even a media one. They also go against the Palestinian consensus, and the programme of Fatah. This states that any contact with Israel is a betrayal of the cause.

We say that the responsibility for these meetings is held by those who indulged in them, because they were not the outcome of a Fatah or a Palestinian decision, but were decided on solely by those concerned. This represents a retreat, in order to make the Palestinian and Arab mind give up their cause and the confrontation with the enemy, so long as we establish direct relations with it, and on Arab soil. Consequently one of the sins of the Palestinian leadership is that it prompts hesitant Arab regimes to totally surrender their national cause.

When these reactionary regimes, eager to come to terms with the enemy, see that the Palestinian leadership makes contact, what is the objection then to Amin al-Jumayyil's contacts with the enemy? What is wrong with King Husayn establishing contact with the enemy tomorrow if the leadership of the PLO has already done so? Contacts with Mubarak's regime, while it still supports Camp David, are also part of the normalisation process, which many Arab regimes are eager to follow. The meeting of Palestinian leaders with Kamal Hasan 'Ali and others is wrong and offends against the Baghdad summit which called for a siege of the Mubarak regime until it falls, or gives up the path of Camp David and the Egyptian Arab people return to the Arab national progressive camp.

The PLO and the leadership of Fatah started the contacts with this regime which encouraged the Iraqi regime to send its ministers to Cairo to establish similar contacts. Is this the role of the leadership of Fatah and the PLO? Is their role to normalise relations with the Zionists and the Mubarak regime, or is their role to carry out agitation to reject such contacts, in order that the revolution should remain a strong and real revolution against the enemy, forbidding any Arab regime from surrendering the Palestinian cause. Thus, we strongly condemn these contacts, whether with the Mubarak regime or the Zionist forces. They seek to weaken the Palestinian stand in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: It is noticeable that when 'Arafat is asked anything by Palestinians he meets in the Arab world, he answers by clowning and indulging in mental acrobatics. He says, 'this is a great revolution, brothers', or repeats 30 times 'Revolution till Victory'. He avoids answering serious questions by using this well-known technique. He used to present himself as the alternative to the Arab nation, to the Arab revolution, to the Arab masses. Only he is responsible for the liberation of Palestine.

This man after the defeat and departure from Beirut now shoulders the Arabs with the responsibility for the catastrophe. Among the Arabs he slanders is Libya, and he keeps repeating, 'Where was Al-Qadhdhafi when we were trapped in Beirut? We asked him to send us missiles but he sent us nothing.' Was the resistance movement in Lebanon, which was supposed to adopt the methods of people's war, in need of long-range missiles from Al-Qadhdhafi? Was it in need of bombers and fighter planes? Are there any grounds for saying that Libya did not fulfil its duty as far as arms were concerned?

Abu Musa: First, 'Arafat tried to appropriate the political decision to himself, and to portray himself as if the whole cause was embodied in him personally. This has been his practice for a long time, and in any meeting he used to say: 'I am the decision, and this is the decision', pointing to his pen, as if everything had been reduced to his pen, and to him alone. While we see that the independent Palestinian national decision is embodied in the ambitions of the Palestinian people, their will and their popular institutions, whether the national council, the central council, or the Palestinian organisations and their revolutionary establishments, this is the Palestinian national decision. It is the collective decision, which serves the Palestinian cause, and not that of the individual.

Therefore, we say that one of the big mistakes of the leadership of the Palestinian people and the PLO is that they allowed 'Arafat to act as he liked without consulting the Palestinian leadership, which knows that the collective decision is the determining one of the Palestinian struggle. He was allowed a large measure of freedom in his political moves which has led to terrible mistakes, whether the meetings with the Zionists, the meetings with Egypt, or taking the decision to attempt to sign a bilateral agreement.

With the confederation agreement which he nearly signed in Jordan, he would have abdicated the right of representing the Palestinian cause to Jordan. This agreement stipulated that the continuing dialogue would be based on the Reagan Plan, which says not to the Palestine State and no to the PLO, with the settlements remaining on Palestinian soil in the West Bank and Gaza. This then is an act of occupation by Israel, granted the legitimate rights to our land.

These are the errors committed by the Palestinian political movement by allowing 'Arafat to take the decisions on his own. As for the miltiary capacity which we possessed in Beirut, I can honestly say that we had enough arms and ammunition to fight not only three months but six more months. We had sufficient material and human resources to continue the battle for much longer and our fighters possessed the will and the determination to continue fighting. But the political leadership of 'Arafat in Beirut forced the Palestinian fighters and the Palestinian people to remain in Beirut without arms or protection. Later the people of the camps of Sabra and Shatila were slaughtered in the absence of the protection of Palestinian fighters.

We had already started thinking, after our departure from Beirut, how to save our people, how to protect our national Palestinian cause, how to protect our fighting strength from this political leadership which retreated daily from our national aims we had a lot of arms, and what Arafat accuses Libyan brothers and Syrian brothers of is not true. It is deliberate hostility to these national progressive forces in order to be accepted by Arab reaction. It is to protect himself from the anger of the revolutionary forces, and to join the opposing trench against the trench of revolution and liberation.

Any accusation concerning responsibility against any Arab regime is not true. It is the Palestinian Revolution, and it is ourselves who bear the responsibility. We are the ones primarily responsible for any shortcomings in the Arab region, because if we want to carry out the struggle correctly and nationally, no Arab regime, not even those far removed from nationalism, can stand anywhere but on our side, if we are determined and possessed of the will to fight. Also, there are national and progressive regimes ready to give; where did the arms we possess come from? The Grad missiles, the artillery, are they not all Libyan weapons? Did we not fight with them for a long time, before the war, during the war, and during the siege? Can we now come and say they did not stand on our side? No, we say that we had plenty of arms, and we had willing fighters too. But the shortcomings came from within the Palestinian arena, and from within the leadership of the PLO represented by the leadership of Fatah which took these non-national decisions to depart. This way was harmful to our revolutionaries, and the diaspora has enveloped our forces in exile.

The least that was expected was that we should have regrouped in Syria, to return to Al-Biqa' valley to establish our strong base in order to continue the confrontation with the enemy. We regard any accusation against any Arab progressive regime as false. It is not based on reality and its purpose is to provide a cover for these leaderships to move to the other trench to protect themselves, but not to protect the revolution.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: So long as you had plenty of weapons in Lebanon, which enabled you to confront the enemy and made it possible to remain in Beirut for another six months, is it possible to say that 'Arafat was a man who tried to fight but did not know

how to administer the battle, or were there other considerations as far as 'Arafat was concerned which led to this outcome of the battle?

Abu Musa: One of the secrets of Beirut is that there was a Palestinian attempt in co-ordination with Lebanese reactionary forces to end the battle on the 12th of June, a week after the start of the battle, and while the Israeli army had not yet completed the siege of Beirut. This proposal was put by Sa'ub salam to Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, and was discussed by the Palestinian leadership. This was based on the entry of the Lebanese Army, which was in league with the Israeli Army and which did not fire a single bullet against the Israelis when they went into West Beirut to collect Palestinian arms. After this we were to leave by sea, and ships moved towards the shores of Beirut by the first week of the war.

The Palestinian leadership had no plans to confront the enemy for a long time as we did in Beirut. What happened was that the fighters and the honest national cadres prolonged the war, and daily, whenever Philip Habib arranged a ceasefire, used to break it, to prolong the struggle and force the Palestinian leadership to fight. In other words, the battle and the confrontation which lasted such a long time was imposed on the Palestinian leadership, and they were not the ones leading the fighting. The leadership of the PLO and specifically of Fatah, were pursuing a political line which said that there was no use in fighting and that eventually we had to evacuate Beirut, so what was the use of fighting? There were already intentions of surrendering the arms of the Palestinian revolution and to depart from Beirut in the first week. There was a non-national political line being pursued against the Palestinian revolution and the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Az-Zahaf al-Akhdar: Despite the total popular rejection on both the Arab and the Palestinian level of the policy of surender, and despite the fact that there is a evolutionary movement within Fatah which has resisted this line, the contacts with Israelis, and the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, despite all this, 'Arafat is still rushing headlong along the path of surrender and his scheme he has pursued for so long. What is your explanation of this irrational and mad rush towards a settlement despite Palestinian and Arab opposition to it?

Abu Musa: Proof that 'Arafat is still determined to follow his path is that during the revolutionary insurrection carried out by Fatah, he calls for the establishment of a government in exile. This means giving up the PLO and the armed struggle. This is a government of surrender negotiations to betray the Palestinian cause, because the PLO has its revolutionary programme and the government in exile has its settlement programme.

A settlement with the existing balance of forces is, as we have already said, surrender. The programme of entrusting Jordan with representing the Palestinian people, the programme of giving up the armed struggle, is the programme of 'Arafat.

We, on the other hand, call for the return to the purity of the revolution, its commitment to armed struggle and to a people's war. 'Arafat calls for the giving up of the PLO, for dealing with the reactionary regimes, with the Jordanian regime, and establishing a government in exile. Is this not proof that 'Arafat is still determined to joint the settlement? It is more of a liquidation, because there is no settlement between the strong and the weak. A settlement can be reached among strong equals, but when there is an imbalance in the strength of the forces, we regard the term settlement as a deceit and a falsehood.

What is taking place is liquidation and the hegemony of the strong over the weak. This 'Arafat's attachment to the other programme, the American one, is proof of this allegiance to the other side. What is the meaning of our giving a written statement to Amin al-Jumayyil during the New Delhi summit? To facilitate the sovereignty of the 'legitimate' Lebanese authority on Lebanese soil, in the shadow of the Israeli occupation and the Phalangist fascists. What does it mean when we say that we will help this? Which Lebanese authority? Is it the authority of the Phalangists, the fascists, the Israeli occupiers?

The meaning of this is the departure from Lebanon in order that Amin al-Jumayyil and his fascist authority should take over. Does this serve the cause and the continuation of the conflict or is this a surrender of it, and the facilitating of the domination of the Phalangists and Lebanese fascism on Lebanese Soil? The nationalist side is now defending, through the National Salvation Front and its national forces, the soil and dignity of Lebanon.

Are not the contacts with the Mubarak regime facilitating the American programme in the region? The contacts with Zionism, are these not the same? This is 'Arafat's role in this stage. His role is to prepare for the American programme of domination over the Arab region, which is the end, is the surrender of the Palestinian cause. The reason, in my opinion, is that 'Arafat is nationally finished, and he does not depend on Palestinian action but on reactionary Arab action and the crumbs given to him by America. America will not even give us crumbs. It wants to destroy us and 'Arafat works in the service of this programme in the Arab region.

Az-Zahf al-Akhdar: Is it possible to heal the breach between the Revoutionary Movement and the other wing inside Fatah and realise a settlement?

Abu Musa: Any settlement is a retreat, and as such it is a betrayal of the national cause. You cannot retreat in national causes and any settlement is a retreat, a betrayal of Palestinian and Arab struggle. From the beginning, we said no settlement because we understand this is taking from one side and giving to the other, which means surrendering the cause. We within Fatah disagree on a national cause, either we are with Palestine or give up the cause. We as the revolutionary vanguards of the Palestinian people see that our role is to protect this cause. We will continue to be faithful to it and to the blood of our martyrs, and if today we are unable to liberate Palestine, we have ..t least to entrust the banner, the flame, while it is high against the enemy, so that others will continue our march. Our Palestinian people and our Arab nation are generous and possess a lot of fighters. Bolder ones than us will come and continue the march and it is inevitable in the end that the whole of Palestinian national soil will be liberated.

I would like to thank you for allowing me this opportunity to express the will of the Palestinian masses and the fighters in the Palestinian revolution, because not all of them are Palestinians. Today we see the national dimension, fighters from the Arab nation fighting in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. Our determination is strong and we will protect the march from any mishap or effort to divert it to antinational positions. We will do our utmost to restore this revolution to its first spark, purity and principled commitment to national causes.

We join hands with all national progressive people in our Arab nation in order that this Palestinian struggle should assume its national dimension, to unite all the resources of the Arab nation in the service of this cause which today is facing the biggest American imperialist attack aided by reactionary forces in the Arab region, agents of this common enemy of our Arab nation. We will not retreat until we realise the great victory of our Palestinian people and our Arab nation.

VOP Names Dissident Leaders

NC070849 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Well-informed sources state there is a sharp power struggle among the leaders of the dissident group. The latest makeup of their leadership is as follows: Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] is the leader of the group. Abu Khalid al-'Amlah is his deputy. Qadri is the officer in charge of mobilization and organization. Abu Akram is the officer in charge of military administration. Mahmud Labadi is in charge of information. Jihad Salih is the official spokesman of the dissidents. The following do not hold any official post: Mahdi Bsisu, Abu Majdi, Ziyad as-Sughayyar, Wasif 'Urayqat, and Ilyas Shufani.

Forces in Ba'labakk Besieged

JN061218 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Palestinian news agency WAFA today disseminated a Palestinian military spokesman's statement which said that the Syrian forces, the dissident forces, and the forces of Ahmad Jibril have been besieging the Fatah forces in the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk and its camps since yesterday.

VOL Report on Dissension

NC061403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The north is on the threshhold of serious developments in light of the Syrian-Palestinian conflict. Information available to the Voice of Lebanon says that a large-scale rebellion has begun in the Palestinian camps in the north against Yasir 'Arafat's gunmen. Western quarters described this rebellion as the offshoot of the stifling Syrian siege imposed on the Palestinian camps, of the fact that the scales have been tipped in favor of Syria in the military sphere, and of the desire of the Palestinian commands to avoid falling in Syria's grip. Furthermore, Yasir 'Arafat previously said privately that all land and sea routes were closed to him.

Last night, the commander of the pro-'Arafat Galilee Battalion and a group of battalion officers rebelled and joined the dissidents. They will hold a news conference later during which they will explain their attitude toward the separatist movement.

A radio correspondent said a large number of men of the 'Arafat security squad 17 rebelled last night, withdrew from 'Arafat positions, and grouped in the Al-Baddawi camp, where rounds were fired as signals. An atmosphere of intense alert, as well as obvious psychological discomfort with the 'Arafat aides, now prevails in the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps.

In the Al-Biqa' Syrian forces are imposing a rigorous siege on Ba'labakk in order to pressure the 'Arafat supporters in [words indistinct]. Syrian and Amal roadblocks have proliferated in the high ground above Hazzirta to detain Lebanese military personnel.

Spokesman on Syrian Measures

JN060645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli — Fatah Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman has asserted that the Syrian police entrusted with running Palestinian affairs are now interrogating all Fatah members in Syria and are threatening them with expulsion from Syria if they do not join the dissidents. 'Abd ar-Rahman added that the Syrian forces arested 27 Fatah members and that a large number of ranking Fatah officials are still detained by the authorities, who are subjecting them to terrorist interrogations. He added that among the detainees are Abu Usamah, Fatah Revolutionary Council member and the current Fatah official in Syria; Abu Ahmad Isma'il, commander of the J'ita area in Al-Biqa'; and Colonel Nasir Yusuf, commander of the Al-Yarmuk Brigade.

SANA: 1,031 Join Dissidents

JN061510 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (SANA) — A new group, comprised of 31 Fatah officers and leading cadres accompanied by 1,000 fighters, announced that it has joined the dissident movement. The announcement was made at a news conference held at 1100 today which was attended by a number of journalists and correspondents from Arab and foreign news agencies in Damascus.

Several Fatah officers addressed the news conference. They expressed their own happiness and that of their fighters at joining their comrades in the dissident movement. They said they took this step of their own free will and with full conviction after they waited in vain for 'Arafat and his deviationist clique to rectify the situation within Fatah and respond to the just demands for reform made by the dissident movement.

The officiers affirmed that their joining the dissident movement is fresh proof that Fatah cadres and fighters are concerned about the unity of the PLO and the Fatah movement. They said they have always opposed a split in any Palestinian group and that those who bewail Fatah unity are in fact shedding crocodile tears.

They said the unity of any movement is measured by the response to the demands of its rank and file, the majority.

Staff Major Khalid ash-Shaykh spoke at length on behalf of his comrades. He reviewed the conditions the Palestinian fighters have experienced since the Beirut battle and explained why they joined the dissident movement. He said: We moved as a fighting group which represents a considerable force within the Fatah movement and announced that we are joining the dissident movement out of our absolute commitment to our movement, our deep faith in and clear understanding of our basic system and political program, and out of our adherence unto death to the unity of our movement, since it constitutes a national necessity for ensuring the continuation of armed struggle as our only course and embodies our Palestinian Arab people's aspirations to liberate their land, build their state, and determine their own destiny. Our move was prompted by the hope that we would again be able to restore Fatah to its position as the pioneer and fighting vanguard of Palestinian national struggle. We were also prompted by the true revolutionary atmosphere created by the correct revolutionary upheaval led by our comrades in the leadership of this movement. Thus, the Fatah movement has regained its vitality after a long period of persecution which almost killed the Palestinians' revolutionary spirit.

Replying to a question about Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf's] statement yesterday that a new Fatah leadership would be formed, Maj Khalid ash-Shaykh said: The Fatah movement will appoint its own leadership, and, since we represent the overwhelming majority in the Fatah movement, we are the ones who will appoint the leadership, at a conference which will be held after all the arrangements have been made.

Maj ash-Shaykh was asked: Will there be any fighting if 'Arafat does not respond to your demands? He replied: In principle, we are against any internecine fighting. Fatah does not belong to one person. It decides its own national course. Therefore, it is 'Arafat's choice if he wants to start any infighting or respond to our just demands.

Asked if more Fatah fighters in the Arab countries will join them, Maj ash-Shaykh said: I believe that all of them would come if given the choice. Not a single one would remain. One example is the group in Yemen, which joined the dissident movement with Major Khayri Abu al-Haqq, its commander.

Syrians Seize Vehicle in Al-Biqa'

JN061812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Syrian authorities are continuing to pursue the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Biqa'. Reports from there said that Syrian intelligence seized a military vehicle belonging to the Badr Forces, which are stationed in Al-Biqa'. The vehicle and its occupants were seized at a Syrian checkpoint in the area.

Damascus Officers Express Loyalty

NC062104 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The officers, noncommissioned officers, and members of the Fatah central operations office in Damascus have affirmed that they are still loyal to the Fatah of 1965 and its leader Brother Abu 'Ammar. They expressed their readiness to meet with any press delegation and to explain the true details of the attack carried out by the intelligence services and the gangs of dissidents and Jibril against the Fatah offices and institutions in Syria. This came in a cable they sent to Brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander in chief, signed by 11 Fatah officers.

Damascus: More Ba'labakk Dissidents

JN070807 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Ba'labakk — Officers, fighters, and cadres of three Palestinian military and political battlaions have joined the Fatah revolutionary uprising.

Syrian Forces Surround Ba'labakk

NC070822 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The PLO official spokesman has stated that Syrian forces have completely besieged the town of Ba'labakk and the Al-Jalil camp. The spokesman said the siege began during the early evening hours yesterday. The spokesman holds Syria fully responsible for what might happen in Ba'labakk.

The spokesman affirmed that the Syrian intelligence service is threatening the cadres and fighters on Syrian territory with imprisonment if they don't join the dissidents.

Loyalist Confined to North

NC070828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The pro-'Arafat military presence in the Al-Biqa' area has diminished and is confined, it appears, to the north now that the forces in Al-Biqa' have joined the dissidents within the Fatah movement who rebelled against the PLO chairman. The rebels announced that they now possess a majority enabling them to lead Fatah.

The Al-Jalil, Shatila, and Al-Khalidun Battalions, the Fatah branch in the Al-Jalil camp, and several positions and officers in Ba'labakk and its environs yesterday declared that they have joined the rebels against 'Arafat.

Fatah Major Wounded, Kidnapped

NC070844 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] While Major Shaykh Mazhar was inspecting the Fatah movement's bases between Al-'Abdi and Halba in the 'Akkar area yesterday, followers of Jibril and some dissidents set up an ambush between two roadblocks of the Syrian special forces. They opened fire and wounded him, then took him to an unknown place.

The revolution's command holds Jibril and his group fully responsible for this new crime. It also holds Jibril and his group fully responsible for any harm that might befall struggler Shaykh Mazhar.

PLO Central Council Scheduled To Meet Soon

JN061127 Amman Akhbar al-Usbu' in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 24

[Text] An informed Palestinian source in Tunis has stated that the PLO Central Council will meet soon to discuss Syrian-Palestinian relations in the wake of the failure of the mediation to settle the differences with Syria, the reasons behind the new tension with Syria, and the continuation of the Fatah opposition movement.

The source that the date of the meeting has not yet been set, but the meeting will take place in one of the Arab countries, probably Kuwait.

'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message to Andropov

NC062030 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has sent an urgent message to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the development of events in the area. In his message, the commander in chief explained the revolution's position on U.S. direct involvement in the Lebanese crisis and its dangers to the security and future of the area. The message also dealt with the explosive situation in northern Lebanon in light of the huge military concentrations which threaten an outbreak of fighting.

KUNA Report

LD061758 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1747 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (KUNA) — The Palestinian News agency WAFA reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent an urgent message to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov today. The agency said 'Arafat expressed "his extreme concern over the dangerous turn of events in the Middle East and particularly the U.S. intervention in Lebanon and the explosive situation in northern Lebanon."

Joint Forces Execute 'Enemy Agent' in Lebanon

JN061825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The heroes of the national Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces have executed a Zionist enemy agent in southern Lebanon. Reporters said that so-called Husayn Wahbih, head of the so-called the national guard in 'Adlun which was formed by the Zionist invasion forces, was killed when the joint forces ambushed his car on the coastal road near Sarand, south of Sidon. Several shots were fired.

Commentary on Successor to Egypt's As-Sadat

JN061906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1604 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, by the end of today 13 years will have passed since the October war, a war which proved for the first time the Arab ability to fight an effective war against the Zionist enemy. This war also confirmed that Arab solidarity is a reality capable of being as effective as artillery would be when waging a holy war.

The October war achieved great gains for the Arab cause. However, As-Sadat sold them cheaply to the Arab nation's enemies. He transformed the military victories into the ugliest political defeat for the Arab cause by signing the capitulatory agreement at Camp David and, prior to that, by paying his infamous visit to the Zionist enemy. As-Sadat, with what he represented and through his internal and external links, truely managed to abort all of the Arab fighter's great gains in the October War. However, in the end he paid with his life for wasting the October gains and the Arab rights. He was killed by the bullets of the militant sons of the Egyptian people in order to pay for his treachery against the nation, the Egyptian people, and the blood of their pure martyrs.

Today, someone is trying to revive As-Sadat's course in a new image and under different slogans. Someone is trying to continue to strike at the meaning of the October war and the meaning of the new war, which the Palestinian fighter achieved in Lebanon while confronting the Zionist invasion last summer. During that war, the Palestinian fighter proved his ability to confront the enemy, who is heavily armed with the most devastating U.S. weapons of destruction and ruination, and several times defeated it.

Today, someone is trying to strike a blow at the great meaning of the Palestinian fighter's glorious heroism, steadfastness, and confrontation while fighting the Zionist invasion alone. Someone is trying to continue that treasonous course which As-Sadat began and could not complete of liquidating the PLO at all levels. However, just as As-Sadat was killed by the bullets of the sons of the Egyptian people, the fate of the nation's traitors is the same — to be trampled and killed under the platform and under the feet of the masses, sooner or later.

Praise be the memory of the glorious October war. Praise be the immortal martyrs who fell in that war.

Qaddumi Meets Cuban, Indonesian Foreign Ministers

NC062134 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Palestinian delegation to the 38th UN General assembly session led by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], the head of the PLO Political Department, held a series of meetings with the heads of the delegations attending the General Assem-

bly session. Brother Abu al-Lutf met with the Cuban foreign minister and discussed Palestinian-Cuban relations, the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, and the vicious onslaught currently taking place against the revolution and the PLO. The two sides also discussed international issues and Palestinian-Syrian relations.

The Cuban minister affirmed his country's principled and firm position in support of the Palestinian issue and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The head of the Cuban delegation conveyed to Brother Abu al-Lutf President Castro's and the friendly Cuban people's appreciation of our people's struggle and the leadership of Brother Abu 'Ammar.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the Indonesian foreign minister. The two sides discussed Palestinian-Indonesian relations. The Indonesian minister affirmed his country's total support for the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state. He pointed out that his country will do its utmost in all forums to support the Palestinian position and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also headed the Palestinian delegation to the meeting of the Arab group at the United Nations, which discussed a number of issues on the agenda of the UN General Assembly concerning the Middle East crisis and the latest developments of the Palestinian issue. The meeting also discussed the Lebanese official position as expressed in Foreign Minister Elie Salim's speech, which showed hostility to the Palestinian issue. The meeting discussed ways of mobilizing international support for the Palestinian issue.

Algeria's 'Abu Chama Meets PLO's Abu al-Mu'tasim
LD062250 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Member of the Algerian FLN Central Committee Kamal 'Abu Chama yesterday received Brigadier General Abu al-Mu'tasim, director of the Palestinian Forces Central Operations Bureau, who is currently on a visit to Algeria. The talks were attended by the PLO representative in Algiers and focused on the present situation of the Palestinian resistence and developments in the Middle East crisis.

Israeli Miltary Partrol Attacked Near Nabulus
JN061818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Despite the liquidation conspiracies against the PLO, our revolutionaries' operations against the Zionist occupation's military targets and patrols are inceasing inside the occupied homeland. A group of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland carried out a new daring operation against a Zionist military patrol near the village of Hawwarch, north of Nabulus. The group attacked the Zionist patrol with machineguns, killing and wounding several Zionist soldiers. Reports from the occupied homeland said that after the attack the Zionist occupation forces stormed the village and carried out an extensive search campaign that lasted until this morning.

UAE Minister on Need To Defend OPEC Prices

PM061129 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Ash-Sharq al-Awsat Gulf Bureau report: "OPEC Extraordinary Meeting To Deal With Excess Production"]

[Excerpts] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister and chairman of OPEC's Market Followup Committee, said that at its coming meeting on 27 October in Vienna the committee will call for an extraordinary meeting of the OPEC Ministerial Council as one measure to deal with the situation in the oil market and to end violations by a number of member states of the production quotas approved by the Ministerial Council last March in London. He told *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* that the Followup Committee is closely watching the market and has observed that a number of countries have increased their production and exceeded the quotas alloted to them. The excess is more than 1 million barrels per day over and above OPEC's ceiling of 17.5 million barrels. This is in addition to excess production by the North Sea countries estimated at 0.5 million barrels per day.

Al-'Utaybah's announcement about the likelihood of an OPEC extraordinary meeting comes as the first official indication of OPEC's fear of a new oil crisis occurring similar to the one it faced at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, which led to a reduction in crude oil prices from $34 to $27 per barrel for Light Arabian oil, which is the index for pricing other OPEC oils.

Dr al-'Utaybah also said that he has addressed letters to OPEC member states which have exceeded their quotas, without naming them or revealing their identity, asking them to adhere to their quotas. He said: I am awaiting answers from these countries. He expressed hope that these countries will again adhere to their quotas within the OPEC framework in accordance with the London agreement.

The chairman of OPEC's Followup Committee also expressed the hope that non-OPEC oil-producing countries will not seize the opportunity of an improvement in the oil market because of the approach of the winter season to increase their production, saying that increased production by OPEC and non-OPEC countries will not help the market overcome the present glut problem.

Al-'Utaybah warned that continued excess production will mean that OPEC begins next year, and particularly the second quarter of 1984, facing the same problem it faced last year, since the spring will come and the oil companies and consumer countries will have large stocks which will begin pressuring the oil market and the price structure.

Oil industry circles estimate the present stockpile at about 3 billion barrels of crude oil, which is equivalent to 3 months consumption by the industrial states.

Al-'Utaybah again urged all OPEC countries to abide by their quotas and to give the market the chance to improve so that the organization can deal with market fluctuations in the second and third quarters of next year while in a better position than last year. He said that the Followup Committee will discuss this matter seriously at its coming meeting in Vienna in light of the replies he receives from the countries to whom he has sent letters asking them to stop exceeding their quotas.

Dr al-'Utaybah stressed that if these countries are not abiding by their production quotas by the time the committee meets on 27 October, he will discuss with his colleagues in the committee the necessary measures to deal with the situation, including the convening of an extraordinary OPEC meeting.

He said: I must make it clear that we will not allow the oil market to deteriorate once again and that everybody should remember and benefit from the difficult experience we have been through.

He said that OPEC should defend with all its might the price of $29 per barrel and do all it can to maintain balance in the oil market.

Oil industry circles point out that the emphasis by the chairman of the Followup Committee on defending the oil price of $29 per barrel is a direct response to the campaign of speculation by certain Western quarters about imminent reductions in oil prices on the basis that since mid-September the price of Light Arabian oil has dropped below OPEC's price to $28.65 per barrel.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on GCC 'Peninsula Shield' Maneuvers

LD061535 Kuwait KUNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA) — The current Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers are not directly related to recent threats to close the Straights of Hormuz, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Sheikh Salim as-Sabah indicated Thursday. The minister told Kuwait daily *"Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm"* that the maneuvers aim at "realizing the goals and principles for which the GCC was set up". He defined such goals as mutual cooperation and coordination in all fields. He added that the ultimate objective of the maneuvers, as well as GCC defense policy in general, was to develop Gulf states' self-defense potential, by constant advancement of existing capabilities and the establishment of new joint fields of cooperation.

"The latest statements and threats concerning the security of the (Hormuz) Straights are another matter," the minister said, pointing out that the maneuvers had been planned long before any such threat was made.

The most important aspect of the current exercizes was to practice coordinating land, air and sea operations, which was imperative for the "constant advancement" which the GCC's armed forces aspired to, Sheikh Salim added.

The GCC comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Joint Communique on Algerian Premier's Visit

LD061837 Kuwait KUNA in English 1706 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Algeria have Thursday expressed satisfaction at the fine level of fruitful cooperation the two countries reached and asserted their determination to develop and promote the basis of cooperation and expand its horizons in all fields for the joint benefit of their two peoples. This affirmation was contained in a joint communique released here and in Algiers this evening on the three-day official visit the Algerian Premier Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani made to Kuwait last Monday.

Abdelghani and the highlevel delegation accompanying him left here this morning for home after conducting fruitful talks with their Kuwait counterparts on bilateral, Arab and international issues of mutual concern in an atmosphere of cordiality and full understanding.

The joint communique said that within the context of the visit, the joint Kuwaiti-Algerian commission ran a comprehensive revision of what was accomplished in the second program agreed to at the second round of the commission in Algiers. The Kuwaiti and Algerian sides stressed the importance of continued meetings between the officials in the two countries at all levels, the communique said, adding that Abdelghani had an audience with H.H. Amir of Kuwait during which he delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid. President Bendjedid, the communique said, expressed his cordial feelings and sincere hopes for H.H. the Amir of Kuwait and invited him to visit Algeria, his second home.

The Algerian premier and Politbureau member has, on his part, invited H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah to visit his second home, Algeria, which he accepted with thanks and will meet at a later date.

The joint Algerian-Kuwaiti communique said the two sides made a thorough review of the situation in the Arab world and the consequent developments of the continued Zionist occupation of the Arab lands together with Israel's expansionist ambitions, intentions and aggressive designs against the Arab nation. In light of that review, the two sides emphasised the importance of fostering Arab solidarity and settling all marginal differences in inter-Arab relations so as to pool all Arab energies and potentialities for the service of the common objectives as the only way open to them to counter the external hazards challenging them. With this in mind, the two sides voiced satisfaction at the efforts launched to secure a settlement for the Western Sahara question through referendum in accordance with the resolutions of the Organisation of African Unity, the communique said.

The Kuwaiti said, on its part, welcomed the steps and efforts presently undertaken in the Arab Maghreb region (North African Arab states) to achieve fruitful cooperation among their people and accomplish the grand Maghreb Arab [as received] within the framework of the aspired for Arab (?unity), the communique added.

Kuwait and Algeria also welcomed the ceasefire agreement reached in Lebanon as the first step towards the long-awaited national reconciliation in that sisterly country and lauded the recent positive Arab efforts and good offices in that connection headed by those launched by the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the communique added. The two sides, here, appealed to the concerned Lebanese parties to halt fighting and refrain from whatever may deteriorate the situation and obstruct implementation of the (ceasefire) agreement and expedite efforts to convene the national dialogue conference for preservation of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and restoration of security and stability there.

The joint Algerian-Kuwaiti communique reiterated the two countries' support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for restoration of their usurped rights and establishment of their independent state on their national lands. The communique further hailed the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and their brave resistance of the Zionist enemy's criminal and treacherous practices and appealed, in this connection, to the Palestinians to surpass any differences among them that might hamper their struggle.

The situation in the Arab Gulf region was also discussed by the Algerian and Kuwaiti sides who stressed the importance of keeping the region aloof from international rivalry and all forms of foreign intervention in their internal affairs. In this context, the two sides lauded the supreme efforts and accomplishments

scored by the Gulf Cooperation Council in fostering the capabilities of its six member states in all fields for the service of the national causes.

Referring to the war between Iraq and Iran, the communique stressed the necessity of putting an end to fighting and mobilising energies wasted in this war to counter the aggressive designs against the security and safety of the whole region.

The two sides appealed to the two Muslim neighbours of Iraq and Iran to respond to the call of wisdom and reasoning (for calling off the war) specially now that the Islamic nation is entering a new hijra (Islamic) year and expressed the willingness of Kuwait and Algeria, together with the other sisterly and friendly states, to exert all possible efforts to support endeavours to achieve that objective.

The joint Kuwait-Algerian communique wound up by saying that their points of view on international issues of mutual concern were identical.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With Shultz in New York

LD062028 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 6 SPA — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reviewed here today with U.S. secretary of state George Shultz on issues of common inteest.

Prince Sa'ud arrived in New York on Friday at the head of the kingdom's delegation to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly now in progress.

YAR

President Receives Message From Yasir 'Arafat

GF061840 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a message from his brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, on the incidents and developments which the Arab and the Lebanese arenas are witnessing and the conspiracies to which the Palestinian revolution is being subjected.

Briefs

Jordanian Envoy Delivers Credentials — YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr has received Ambassador Zuhayr Sakkijha, who delivered his credentials as Jordanian ambassador to the YAR. [Summary][San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 83 GF]

Netherlands, Japanese Loans — San'a', 3 Oct (QNA) — The YAR signed agreements here today with the Netherlands and Japanese Governments worth $5.5 million. The Netherlands Government will finance water projects in the rural areas worth $3 million. Japan will produce foodstuffs for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at a cost of $2.5 million. [Summary] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83 GF]

Naval College Established — 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has issued law No 6 for 1983 establishing the Naval College. Admission to the college will begin tomorrow, Tuesday, and will last until 20 October. [Excerpt] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 83 GF]

Mubarak Commemorates As-Sadat at Ceremony 7 Oct
NC071010 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at ceremony held in conference hall of Corniche an-Nil building in Cairo on occasion of secondanniversary of death of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Compatriots: On 6 October, 2 years ago, one of Egypt's great sons departed from our world — a son who came from Egypt's good earth and whose life was linked from beginning to end with the homeland's issues and concerns. He was one of the most prominent leaders in our modern history. He was characterized by his true vision of the past, his objective comprehension of the present, and his ability to perceive the future. He assumed a great responsibility and shouldered its great burdens with sagacity and with an ability that made his name on national and international levels a synonym for political objectivity, and marked him as distinguished in the ranks of great leaders and statesmen of the world.

Late leader Anwar as-Sadat was an acute thinker who in many circumstances transcended the obstacles of time and place. This enabled him to make bold decisions, adopt wise stands, and perceive things correctly. He was the son of the good earth to which his life was attached and with which his personality mingled until his personality became a plant striking deep in the Egyptian soil. This Egyptian soil gives fertile thought, clear vision, and nobility of character. As-Sadat was the author of two decisions — the decision of war and the decision of peace. These decisions required great courage because of the gravity of the causes that led to them. The liberation of the national soil was his primary concern and fundamental cause since he took office following the death of the leader of the glorious July Revolution, the immortal leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. [applause]

With his genuine feeling as a son of an Egyptian village and with a comprehension of history that preserves values, As-Sadat realized that the restoration of the land is an objective over which there was no other objective and whose importance could not be paralleled by any other objective. Since the beginning of history, land has always been our aim in life and our resting place following death. We have never relinquished it. We have fought battles for its sake. We have not spared the greatest sacrifices for its sake.

Egypt's creed was As-Sadat's creed, which he inspired from the nobility of the ancient valley and which he derived from the immortality of the great Nile. This was nothing new to him. He spent over 40 years of his life in national action. He began his national action when he was young, when he joined the political organizations which sought, despite their divergent political trends, to liberate the homeland and the citizens. He spent the early years of his youth in daring attempts to achieve national objectives as much he could in those years that were replete with events in Egypt's history before the July Revolution.

Afterward, his role came as an extension of those years. Even his choice in those years was a recognition of his role in national action and a crowning of his political struggle.

There are some people who assess As-Sadat— the man, and the politician— differently. This has always been typical of the leaderships which were influential in the history of peoples. The very differences over these leaderships become a recognition of the value of their roles and the strong imprints they left on the political and social map of their century. This recognition is governed by one restriction — that this assessment be objective and unbiased, that it should link decisions to the events and to the circumstances which surrounded the events, that it should place these decisions in their true historical perspective, and that it should transgress personal experiences and the bitterness or gratification that might settle in the depths of these experiences. I view this criterion as necessary, not when assessing As-Sadat's rule only, but I view it as applying to the assessment of all the national leaderships and the political leaderships throughout our whole history.

As-Sadat wanted to rebuild Egypt in accordance with a new formula that would provide every capable citizen with work, a dwelling for every family, a school seat for every student, a hospital bed for every patient, and an annuity for all those who have given and whose turn to take has come. As-Sadat's dream and hope of achieving social peace consisted of these points after he began his term of office with the closure of concentration camps, the liquidation of custodianship, and the achievement of great deeds in the domestic and foreign domains. At this point, I add that As-Sadat's concept of the policy of economic openness was a concept of production. He rightly determined that an increase in production is the correct approach to confronting the challenges of economic development. He never viewed openness as a policy detrimental to national industry. He never viewed openness as flooding the market with consumer commodities in a shortsighted outlook that would not perceive the hopes pinned on tomorrow and that would not seek to achieve the ambitions of tomorrow.

As I say these things, I declare that I worked at his side for years. I knew the data for his thinking and his motives for making decisions. The decision made on this day 10 years ago on the great crossing will continue to figure as the greatest and most immortal decision of As-Sadat, when the valiant Egyptian Armed Forces crossed [applause] with the whole of their Arab nation from the phase of defeat to the phase of victory.

The great October victory presented the Arab and international spheres with new facts, brought about the downfall of old concepts, and opened new vistas for our Arab nation. All these things would not have been accomplished without the great crossing decision and without the ensuing steps that have and will influence the course of events in the Middle East, through which the map of the area has changed, and after which the policies of countries have changed.

The Egyptian combatants' valor and the just courageous war we had waged have added an effective dimension, represented in the element of the national will of peoples capable of realizing greatest achievements and of lifting nations from the lowest despair to the apex of victory.

As-Sadat shouldered the responsibility of the decision. He confronted the challenge, and he had no alternative but to proceed toward a battle to restore our national soil, our pure territory, and the sacred rights of our Arab nation.

I declare before you that the great October decision is alone enough to put As-Sadat in the highest standing in our contemporary history. [Applause]

I should not forget today to greet our martyrs who fell in the glorious October war and those martyred before and after it. The anniversary of the late struggler As-Sadat is coupled with the anniversary of our heroic martyrs on the anniversary of the great victory day. [applause] They were the fuel that lit the torch of national liberation and political independence for our great nation.

As-Sadat went to his God content and satisfied. However, his thoughts and hopes will remain for the achievment of a comprehensive and just peace based on a strong foundation of goodwill, mutual confidence, and peoples' right to self-determination. Despite the current conditions in the Arab world, the tragic circumstances through which Lebanon is passing, and the suffering which the Palestinians are enduring, Egypt still believes that peace is stronger and that its flag will fly high when all realize that peace is the people's option and great hope.

As-Sadat's real value was that he was expressing the true aspirations of the area's peoples — rather, the aspirations of all mankind — for a just and lasting peace, unblemished by fears of foreign interference or threats to use force, so the peoples' energy may be devoted to the battle for development, which is the most prominent challenge in this era for achieving the aspirations of the coming generations for a better life.

Compatriots, the anniversary of this great man coupled with the anniversary of the glorious victory day calls on us to think of how to correct the course of the national action at home and abroad. The anniversaries of leaders and great men are opportunities for self-review and for linking the past with the present to define the steps of the future.

The loyalty to As-Sadat's anniversary and to the Egyptian heroes before him can only be realized by further national action and sincere efforts for a future that will be brighter and more secure to us and to others who want and seek peace.

May God have mercy on Anwar as-Sadat and his companions, the great men of Egypt who lie in its pure soil. Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord. God speaketh the truth. [Koranic verse] God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Mubarak Attends Ceremony at Unknown Soldiers Tomb

[Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0900 GMT on 6 October begins to relay the ceremony from the site ofthe Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Cairo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the October war.

At 0909 GMT, the announcer says that senior statesmen, members of As-Sadat's family, and senior members of the Armed Forces are present. At 0910 GMT, the announcer says that President Mubarak has arrived to participate in the ceremony commemorating the anniversary of Egypt's most heroic men who were martyred and who created triumph for their nation.

At 0912 GMT, the Egyptian national anthem is played. At 0914 GMT the announcer says that Mubarak, accompanied by senior officers of the Armed Forces headed by Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah, is given a wreath of flowers and places it at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mubarak then places a wreath of flowers on late President As-Sadat's tomb and repeats a verse from the Koran. He then shakes hands with members of As-Sadat's family. At 0920 GMT the national anthem is played. At 0922 GMT, Mubarak leaves the site without making a speech. The live relay ends at 0923 GMT.

Mubarak Attends Cairo Stadium Ceremony

[Editorial report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1555 GMT on 6 October begins to relay the Egyptian youths celebration of the anniversary of the 6 October victories from Cairo International Stadium.

At 1601 GMT, the announcer says that President Husni Mubarak arrived at the stadium amid the cheers of the Egyptian youths. The national anthem is then played.

At 1606 GMT, the festival begins. A youth presents a bouquet of flowers to President Mubarak. Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamad ad-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youths and Sports, delivers a speech in which he introduces the participants in the festivities, pays tribute to the heroes of the October war led by late President Anwar as-Sadat, and expresses appreciation for President Mubarak's patronization of sports and youths in Egypt.

At 1616 GMT, the festival begins with parades by Egyptian youths from the various governorates and institutions, including military academies, and the police force.

This is followed by a parade of military bands. Various groups of youths from the governorates, the Armed Forces, and the police force then stage various colorful athletic formations and displays. The displays include parachute drops.

At 1802 GMT, chairman of the Higher Council for Youths and Sports presents a number of distinguished athletes who are awarded medals by President Mubarak in recognition of their achievements.

At 1807 GMT, the national anthem is played, signaling the conclusion of the festival. President Mubarak then leaves the stadium without making a speech. The live relay ends at 1809 GMT.

Mubarak Congratulates GDR's Honecker 6 Oct
NC061138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak sent a cable of congratulations to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the establishment of the Republic. The cable reads:

It gives me pleasure to send you sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your celebration of the establishment of the Republic. I wish good health, happiness, further progress, and prosperity to your friendly people.

Butrus Ghali Comments on Regional Issues
PM051428 Paris Le Monde in French 2-3 Oct 83 p 3

["E.R." report: "The Palestinian Problem Remains the Major Source of Instability in the Near East"]

[Text] A lively but polite discussion took place Friday, 30 September, between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Lebanese Ambassador in Paris Faruq Abi-Lama' regarding the nature of the conflict in Lebanon. The Egyptian minister, who was addressing a large gathering of prominent people assembled at the initiatigve of the International Diplomatic Academy, spoke of "civil war," thus prompting the discontent of President Amin al-Jumayyil's representative.

"The hordes of foreigners, Arabs, or mercenaries who have been constantly fighting on our territory for nearly 9 months have nothing to do with the Lebanese," Mr Abi-Lama' stated in particular. To this, Mr Butrus Ghali retorted that it is necessary to avoid using the foreign interventions, "which are probably very real, as an alibi" to disguise internal instability. "It is the Lebanese infrastructure which has made this interference possible," the minister added.

Mr Butrus Ghali upheld a viewpoint very close to Syria's by maintaining that implementation of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 — which make provision for the Israeli army's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon — would pave the way for the withdrawal of other foreign forces. He expressed the fear, shared by France, that the conflict might lead to an East-West confrontation when it ought to be settled by the Lebanese themselves.

Mr Butrus Ghali defined his government's position on the Chadian conflict in terms identical to those of French diplomacy. Since the "legitimacy" of Mr Hissein Habre's government is not in doubt following its recognition by 49 African states, Egypt remains "committed to the principle and not to any particular Chadian leader," he stated. He then added: "We are resolutely in favor of national reconciliation, and our hope is that the Vittel summit might find even a temporary political solution."

With regard to the Saharan conflict, Mr Butrus Ghali reaffirmed his government's position of "strict neutrality between Algeria and Morocco," but without being favorable to the "micronationalism" defended by the supporters of the "Saharan Republic." In this connection the Egyptian minister said that he is maintaining discreet contacts with all the sides involved in order to prevent the OAU's collapse.

The central idea upheld by Mr Butrus Ghali was that the confrontations in Lebanon, Chad, the Sahara, and the Persian Gulf are helping to relegate to second position the major source of instability in that part of the world: the Palestinian problem. The Egyptian diplomat thus tried to convince "the United States, which holds 90 percent of the cards," to revive the Reagan plan of 1 September 1982 in order to integrate the Palestinians into the peace process.

Ghali Conveys Mubarak Message to Swedish King
NC061411 Cairo MENA in English 1345 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 6 (MENA) — King Carl Gustaf XVI received today a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak conveyed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali. Later Ghali met with the Swedish foreign minister and paid tribute to Sweden's role in the service of Middle East peace. Dr Ghali noted that there was balance between Sweden's neutrality and Egypt's non-alignment.

Rear Admiral Discusses Development of Navy
NC052128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1956 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 5 Oct (MENA) — Commander of the naval forces Rear Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad has announced that the present naval units and the units which Egypt will received in accordance with the development plan as well as the possibilities available for the Armed Forces will make the Egyptian naval forces the strongest Arab naval force and one of the strongest in the Mediterranean.

At a press conference he held on the occasion of the celebration of the glorious October victories, the Navy commander said: Our Navy is carrying out its principal role of protecting Egypt's sovereignty on its shores and territorial waters. Preparation and training in the era of peace has not stopped in order to deter any aggression against our homeland from any side.

Rear Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad pointed out that the Egyptian Navy has a role in the Arab region. He pointed out that all the Navy officers and commanders in the Arab states have graduated from the Egyptian Naval Academy, which prepares officers for Egypt, the Arab states, and the African states.

Regarding the planning of operations with other states, Rear Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad affirmed that one of the principles which is being fully applied in the Egyptian Armed Forces is not to involve our soldiers in any military operations outside Egyptian territory.

Rear Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad added that Egypt will receive modern naval equipment from China. There is also an intention to obtain larger missile boats of the Ramadan type that can carry helicopters and have greater missile power.

Regarding the diversification of the sources of weapons, the Navy commander said that the naval forces are applying this principle, because the naval units, by their nature, require different kinds of weapons. Rear Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad announced that the first stage of the Abu Qir naval port will be opened during the celebration of Navy Day on 21 October. The port will be ready to receive naval units of various sizes. He said that this port will supplement the Alexandria port. This military port will accommodate the expected increase in the naval units that will join the naval forces.

Defense Minister on Weapons Production
NC061516 Cairo MENA in English 1415 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] London, Oct. 6 (MENA) — Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that the SAM-7 missile which Egypt has manufactured represents "the highest technology in the world." In an interview with *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*, the Arabic-language newspaper published in London, Abu Ghazalah added that Egypt's success in producing an Egyptian armoured vehicle amounts to a "new revolution in the manufacture of armoured vehicles." He said that Egypt has begun a five-year plan to promote its potential to face up to any threat.

Finance Minister Comments on U.S. Talks
NC070655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid returned to Cairo from London this evening after participating in the talks that President Mubarak held during his recent visit to the United States. Following his arrival, Dr Hamid said U.S. officials showed understanding of Egypt's views and promised to solve many economic issues, particularly those connected with specifying the interest rate on loans.

AL-AHRAM Report on Mubarak-Reagan Talks
PM051509 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 2 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Hamdi Fu'ad report: "Mubarak-Reagan Talks Succeed in Ensuring Flexibility in the U.S. Aid Program for Egypt"]

[Excerpts] Washington — Diplomatic circles in the U.S. capital expect a positive and effective move within the framework of the U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East following President Husni Mubarak's successful talks with President Reagan, which confirmed agreement of U.S. and Egyptian views on the main principles for the establishment of peace.

The two presidents agreed to coordinate their efforts to resume the expanded peace talks as soon as stability is achieved in Lebanon. President Reagan clearly underlined the importance of getting the negotiations under way with the participation of Jordan and Palestinian representatives to promote a settlement guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In addition to the positive results achieved in the talks between the two presidents on political matters, tangible progress has been made in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in relation to Egypt's interest in flexibility in the U.S. aid program.

One of the good economic results of the talks held by President Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him in Washington with the U.S. Government and World Bank officials is that the bank agreed to increase its annual loans to Egypt from $350 to $700 million. A responsible Egyptian source has stated that the U.S. side showed profound understanding of President Husni Mubarak's requests. He added that the United States confirmed that U.S. economic and military aid to Egypt will continue and that the restrictions or measures standing in the way of that aid will be lifted, which applies, among other things, to the grants.

The responsible Egyptian source said that the talks were completely successful, confirming Egypt's sound position and the full U.S. understanding of Egyptian requests.

Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal has described the talks between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan as a splendid episode of increasing friendship between the two countries. He added that the talks were pervaded by a spirit of solid friendship and complete understanding on matters of concern to both countries, such as the Middle East question, the Lebanese question, and the Palestinian question.

AL-AHALI Views Mubarak's Washington Visit
PM050923 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy"column : "Mubarak's U.S. Visit"]

[Text] The principal reason given for President Mubarak's visit to the United States is to respond to the call by the recent Nonaligned Conference to attend the UN General Assembly session in an attempt to bolster its role in dealing with the world's explosive problems, but the actual reason for this visit is to meet with U.S. officials in order to deal with Egypt's intractable internal and regional problems.

We wonder: Does holding meetings with the U.S. Administration at this particular time ensure satisfying Egypt's demands or will it, on the contrary, add further obligations to the existing ones that would be contrary to independent Egyptian decision-making and Egyptian prestige.?

It is no longer possible to claim that Washington seeks to establish and maintain peace in the Middle East at a time when it has become a party to the war in Lebanon which is threatening to lead to the outbreak of a general war in the area.

The role of the U.S. force within the Multinational Force in Lebanon lends a serious character to the role of the U.S force in the Multinational Force in Sinai. We have a precedent indicating that this force will not hesitate to discard its neutral character and its peacekeeping work if Egypt establishes its independent decision-making vis-a-vis Israel or the United States.

President Mubarak's visit includes meetings with the U.S. treasury secretary, the World Bank director, and the IMF director, which indicates that Egypt's economic affairs top the agenda of talks. Is Egypt in a position of "equal footing" or can it only simulate "independence" in the negotiations, as it will be asking the United States to increase economic and military aid, to stop specifying which projects are to be financed, to extend repayment terms, and to make outright military aid handouts?

We publish on this page the text of the secret minutes of a meeting that was held 2 months ago between the U.S. defense secretary and the Saudi defense minister in order to show how the United States deals arrogantly with the Arab parties that seek its friendship, even such parties that are not in need of U.S. economic aid and play a prominent part in supporting the U.S. economy.

Therefore, we do not expect the president's visit to lead to the establishment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the restoration of Tabah, or the reaffirmation of the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. On the contrary, we expect Washington to exert pressure on Egypt to return its ambassador to Israel and to end the state of "cold peace" now existing between the two countries.

Nor do we expect the visit to lead to an acceptance of Cairo's demand that the United Nations should supervise the cease-fire in Lebanon following the failure of a Multinational Force consisting only of Western countries to accomplish this task. On the contrary, we expect Washington to ask Cairo to support the U.S. stand that "peacekeeping" is to be through shelling the Druze and Syrian positions in Lebanon and inciting civil war which is threatening to lead to the outbreak of general war.

In fact, we expect Washington to ask Cairo to condemn the Syrian stand and indirectly the Soviet stand and to ask that Egypt should immediately stop all efforts to normalize relations with the other superpower and to exchange ambassadors with it.

In fact, the secret minutes of Weinberger's talks with Amir Sultan confirm that Washington absolutely rejects any attempt by any country receiving aid from the United States to diversify its source of armament and, therefore, Egypt should rely only on U.S. arms. In other words, Egypt must forever remain militarily inferior to Israel and incapable of meetings its national obligations under the Arab Defense Pact. In other words, Egypt's regional role should be abolished indefinitely.

AL-AHALI Calls for Stronger Position on Lebanon

PM050952 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 28 Sep 83 p 10

[Dr 'Abd al-'Azim Anis article: "Egypt and U.S. Aggression Against the Lebanese People"]

[Excerpts] Last Wednesday *Al-Ahram*'s military correspondent accompanying Defense Minister Marshal Abu Ghazalah on his visit to Washington announced that there was total agreement between Cairo and Washington that "the achievement of peace is the only way to stability in the Middle East area, which is experiencing many conflicts which squander its resources and from which parties other than countries of the area are benefiting."

Apparently in order to confirm its peaceful intentions to Marshal Abu Ghazalah, on the same day Washington ordered the 6th Fleet off the Lebanese coast to bombard the Lebanese people standing fast in the mountains using the fleet's heaviest guns, scattering 50,000 Lebanese Druze and destroying their homes.

When these guns failed to crush the national resistance in the mountains, Washington ordered its battleship *New Jersey* to proceed to the Lebanese coast without delay, because that battleship's guns have a 35-km range and can fire 1-ton shells, according to the BBC.

France, through its external affairs minister, hastened to dissociate itself from this blatantly vile U.S. action. Claude Cheysson said: What Washington is doing is not the correct way to solve the crisis of the Lebanese civil war.

The Greek Government officially turned down a U.S. request to allow U.S. aircraft carrying supplies and ammunition for the U.S. Marines in Lebanon to land at Greek bases. It said that it did not wish to side with any of the parties involved in the conflict in Lebanon.

What is our attitude in Egypt to the U.S. aggression against Lebanon? What is the Egyptian Government's attitude to this military banditry, these cowboy-style American actions? Will God inspire the Egyptian official spokesman to utter a single word in denunciation of U.S. aggression against the Lebanese people? Or will he wait until all the Lebanese people are scattered and all the nationalists and Shi'ite, Sunni, and Druze Muslims perish for the sake of the ultrafascist, Maronite U.S. allies?

The official spokesman gave us a headache with his numerous statements during the Chad events, at one time denouncing the alleged Libyan interference in the fighting and other times reaffirming the legitimacy of Hissein Habre, the U.S. intelligence man.

When the Lebanon events began and U.S. aggression was launched in support of the ruling Phalangist authorities against the Lebanese National Movement and the Muslims of Lebanon, the official spokesman became strangely silent and did not utter a single word in condemnation of the U.S. aggression.

What is even stranger is that most of the government papers and the media — both radio and television which created an uproar over events in Chad — are dealing with the events in Lebanon is if they were events taking place in Argentina. Even some *Al-Ahram* editorials have sounded as if they were written by Maronites. In fact, anyone hearing Cairo television reporting Lebanon events would think that he was listening to Beirut television.

The telegrams exchanged between President Mubarak and President Reagan during the 'Id al-Adha holiday give the impression that Egypt is seeking support for the "legitimate authorities" in Lebanon, whereas in fact that authority actually resides in B'abda [Republican Palace]. The legality of that authority, which results from Israeli invasion and occupation, is doubtful because

we all know that the majority of the Lebanese people are not Maronites and that the Chamber of Deputies that elected the Phalangist gang leader Bashir al-Jumayyil and later his brother Amin long ago lost its constitutional powers.

We all know that from the time of the 1976 civil war the Lebanese Army collapsed and the Muslims deserted it; only the Maronites remained in it. What is today being called the Lebanese Army is a sectarian army that includes only extremist Maronites, in both its ranks and its officers corp. How, therefore, can such a sectarian army that did not fire a single bullet when Israel invaded Lebanon be called a legitimate army — an army which is now fighting the Muslims with the backing of the U.S. 6th Fleet?

The Egyptian Government must adopt a clear stand that will reassure us that Egypt is still an independent state and not a U.S. protectorate.

Fortunately it is yet not too late. In his forthcoming UN speech and during his meetings with the leaders of the nonaligned states, President Mubarak will have a golden opportunity to tell the United States that modern cowboy methods will not succeed in subjugating the Lebanese and Syrian peoples and will only generate more hatred of the United States.

Morocco Willing To Raise Level of Relations

NC060920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — The *Al-Musawwar* magazine reports that Moroccan King Hasan II has expressed to President Husni Mubarak his readiness to raise the level of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Egypt. The magazine says in tomorrow's edition that President Mubarak emphasized to King Hassan II that Egypt does not want to embarrass any Arab side because the matter, in Egypt's view, is not one of the restoration of diplomatic relations, but the extent of the Arabs' conviction of the importance of full solidarity in confronting the current conditions fraught with danger. The weekly magazine reports that President Mubarak thanked King Hassan II for his stance and affirmed to him that Cairo is not rushing anyone on this matter until the Arabs realize the need to reestablish full solidarity.

'Aziz Interviewed on Lebanon, Ties With France

JN070825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Interview with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim in New York, carried within the "Panorama" program —date not given; recorded]

[Al-Mu'a.. n] Do you expect to see Lebanon united and independent as it once was?

['Aziz] This is what we hope will happen. I believe that every faithful Arab who has no ill intentions will wish to see that happen. This is because the Arab nation has no other interest. From the viewpoint of legitimacy, I do not believe that it is in the interest of any Arab country to see Lebanon otherwise. What Lebanon has suffered from has affected it and its people and it has also affected all of us. In one way or another, we suffered from what took place in Lebanon. We believe, not only out of mere pan-Arab principles, but out of our view of Arab security, that any harm to any Arab country will sooner or later affect the other Arab countries.

We have a concept of unified Arab security. This concept is not only based on principles, but experience has confirmed it. Experience has shown that when there is a threat to the security of the Arab countries in the Arab Maghreb, which is geographically distant from the Arab east, it will completely affect the countries in the Arab east. Thus, our countries in the east which are adjacent to each other are also threatened by the Israeli aggression and have been threatened during the past 4 years by the Iranian regime.

We have also called for the preservation of Lebanon's unity. We have called for allowing the legitimate Lebanese authority to exercise its control over its country without external interference. This does not necessarily mean that we support this or that side of the warring parties in Lebanon. On the contrary, as brothers, we have advised all the parties in Lebanon to solve their problems and to view these problems from a comprehensive Lebanese angle on the basis of Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab homeland and not work on the basis of their narrow-minded disputes and limited interests.

The external interference in Lebanon, whether it is Arab or non-Arab, has greatly harmed Lebanon. In my opinion, it is a dangerous game. Anyone who plays such a game will be scorched by its flames and may have also been scorched. It is up to those who have played in the past and are now playing to realize the extent of the harm which they inflicted on themselves. The correct course is when we have an opinion or a piece of advice that concerns our Arab brothers, we tell them of it and help them to achieve the safest result and not involve ourselves directly in these problems.

Now, as we have learned during our stay here in New York, a cease-fire agreement was reached. We were pleased to hear the news because the end of the bloodshed in Lebanon is in fact a fundamental issue and is a natural prelude to resolving the problems in that country. We hope that the brother Lebanese will succeed in resolving their problems and reinforcing their unity. We also hope, and this is not a wish but a strong demand, that Israel will unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon, and we areconcentrating on this. We also hope that the Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon.

[Al-Mu'allim] You have threatened to (?starve) the Iranians if they do not agree to the draft plan. How?

['Aziz] I said that we have the means but it is not necessary for me to talk about these means because it is not my field of specialization. [Words indistinct] a wise leadership capable of accurately dealing with issues. This is my claim but you can sense the trust which the world countries have in the Iraqi leadership and its behavior.

[Al-Mu'allim] Why do you think France has desisted from supplying Iraq with Super-Etendard planes?

['Aziz] In fact, we have good relations with France. We have signed several agreements with it in various fields, including the military field. Until now, France has fulfilled its commitment to all the agreements we have signed. We have also fulfilled our commitments to all the agreements that we havesigned with France. During past months, we were able to deal with the problems in our relations with France within a framework of friendship and out of the two sides' eagerness, particularly the eagerness of Presidents Saddam Husayn and Francois Mitterrand, to continue and develop these relations. This is because we believe that this relationship has very deep dimensions. Moreover, we and our French friends agree on our independent line.

I do not know of any information that the French side did not fulfill its commitments. I do not doubt that France will fulfill its commitments to the agreements that we signed with it.

[Al-Mu'allim] You met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson while he was here.

['Aziz] [Words indistinct]

[Al-Mu'allim] Can you tell us about the meeting and what you talked about?

['Aziz] In fact, all my meetings with Claude Cheysson have been friendly ones. I, as a representative of my country, and he, as a representative of his country, base our discussions on the common concern for the friendship in the concept that I explained to him. During the past period we succeeded in accurately explaining our viewpoints to each otherand in working together in a constructive manner to resolve pertinent issues.

My meetings with him here in New York were continuous. As for previous meetings, as is known, I visited France several times this year and he also visited Baghdad twice. We concentrated on bilateral relations and I informed him of our analysis of the war. He affirmed to me his country's and his president's support for Iraq and its sound stand because Iraq calls for peace. I believe that France is determined to support Iraq, not by being biased against the other side, but because Iraq has adopted a clear peaceful stand.

I believe that France is not the only country that has adopted this stand. However, France has courage and I appreciate this tremendously, provided it announces and defends this stand. During my discussions here at the United Nations I did not sense any criticism of our stand from party, friend, or even from countries that we cannot call friendly. On the contrary, they all expressed their understanding and appreciation of the problem. However, for certain considerations related to the same countries, not everyone is willing to say this openly. Therefore, we consider the French stand a distinguished one.

[Al-Mu'allim] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, we thank you for this meeting.

Ramadan Attacks Syria, Iran, Israel in Vienna
AU061304 Vienna Die Presse in German 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Vienna — Diplomatic reserve is not one of the strong points of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi vice premier and commander in chief of the people's militia, who yesterday, Wednesday, ended his 3-day official visit to Austria. Even in his toast at a dinner in the Chancellery he criticized the "Zionist aggression" and the "Iranian policy of conquest" in an unusually violent way. In a talk with *Die Presse*, Ramadan now also strongly attacked Syria, the former friend and ally of the regime in Baghdad.

Only he who believes the propaganda of Khomeyni, Ramadan stated, can overlook that the "Zionist" and the Iranian "conspiracy against the Arab nation" have much in common. In the West, too, signs of Israeli arms deliveries to Tehran come up again and again. His government has evidence that Israel supports the Khomeyni regime. Iran pretends to be against Israel, but that is only empty talk. In reality Iran plans the conquest of the Arab territories on the Gulf; the "unilateral aggression" against Iraq is only the first step.

Ramadan praised the friendly attitude of Austria to his country and added that Baghdad unfortunately does not get the necessary support for its "just war" against the ayatollahs from the member countries of the European Community.

The Iraqi vice premier said that Syria has the best of relations with Tehran and attacks Iraq from the rear. He referred to Damascus' closing of the Iraqi oil pipeline that runs through Syrian territory. Ramadan called Syria's attitude in the Lebanon conflict "destructive;" it aims at partitioning the country. Finally, one must not forget that the presence of the Syrian troops in Lebanon has helped cause the "Zionist invasion" of the country. An improvement of relations with Damascus is in no way to be expected; like Iran, Syria violates international law.

War with Iran, irreconcilable enmity with Damascus, nonrecognition of Israel's right to existence — is the Iraqi vice premier not afraid of an increasing isolation of his country in the Arab world and in the international community? Ramadan says no to the question. The attitude to Israel is principled; Israel has occupied Arab territory and prevents a solution of the Palestinian problem. His country is waging a mere defensive war against Tehran, and Syria favors "Zionism" and helps Khomeyni... In the meantime, the Iranian Embassy in Vienna, in a press release, has warned the Ba'th regime to not open "its mouth too wide".

Communique No 1,239 on 5-6 Oct War Operations
JN061716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed four Iranians and have destroyed one weapons emplacement, the occupants of which were wounded, one observation post, and two hardware stockpiles.

This was stated here this evening in Communique No 1,239 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. The communique added that the Iranian enemy yesterday and this morning shelled Sayyid Saqiq and its suburbs. Five civilians, including two children, were wounded. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,239 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As long as the oppressor rulers in Iran continue to stick to their racism, barbarism, and rancor against beloved, advanced, and glorious Iraq and to insist on harming and committing aggression against the lofty Iraqi people and the sacred Iraqi soil, they will find the zealous Iraqi sons more enthusiastic and in possession of greater power for fighting the covetous enemies and for crushing their aggression. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our combat patrols pounded enemy positions opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra with all types of weapons, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment and destroying one weapons emplacement, the occupants of which were wounded. One Iranian was killed, and one observation post and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in other areas of the same sector.

2. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded it with all types of weapons. Three Iranians were killed, many were wounded and those who remained were forced to flee. Our unit also destroyed one infantry position and one observation post.

3. The criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Sayyid Sadiq and its suburbs yesterday evening and this morning. Five civilians, including two children, were wounded and one house was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1983

President Greets GDR's Honecker on National Day
JN061020 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Saddam Husayn, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary general and president of the

republic, has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committeed and GDR Council of State chairman, on his country's national day.

The following is the text of the cable:

Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman: I take pleasure on behalf of our party, the Iraqi people, and on my own behalf to congratulate you on your country's national day, wishing you good health, the friendly GDR people progress and prosperity, and our countries friendship and cooperation in the development of all spheres to consolidate the joint struggle for just peace and security in the world.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary general and president of the Iraqi Republic.

Ramadan Holds London Talks on Mideast, Cooperation

For INA coverage of First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan's visit to London, including his talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on the Iraqi- Iranian war and Middle East situation and the meeting of the joint Iraqi-British Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, see the United Kingdom section of the 6 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn, FRG's Kohl Hold Official Talks

JN062111 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] His majesty the king and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl led the Jordanian and West German sides in the official talks which were held at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. During the meeting, they reviewed the international political situation and the latest developments of the Middle East, as well as the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

His majesty explained the Jordanian position, which considers the Palestinian issue as the core of the Middle East problem. His majesty warned that unless the Palestinian issue is solved justly, tension will inevitably increase in the area and security will not be obtained.

His majesty stressed that peace will not be achieved unless Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab land and Palestinian right to self-determination is guaranteed in accordance with the UN resolutions, and particularly UN Resolution 242, which is based on the principle of nonacquisition of other nation's land by the use of force. His majesty called on West Germany and other friendly European countries to take effective and responsible measures to insure the establishment of right and justice and a comprehensive and durable settlement for the Palestinian problem.

The king also reviewed Israel's expansionist settlement policy on the occupied Arab land which hinders the achievement of peace in the area. On the Lebanese situation, the king reaffirmed Jordan's support fo legitimacy and the unity of Lebanon's territory. He also called for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

On the Iraq-Iran war, his majesty referred to Iran's rejection of all peace efforts to end the war with Iraq.

The Jordanian and the West German sides also discussed aspects of cooperation in oil fields and reaffirmed their desire to boost and promote them to achieve mutual interests.

Attending the meeting from the Jordanian side were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the minister of court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and senior Jordanian officials. From the West German side the talks were attended by Jeurgen Moellemann, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, and the accompanying delegation.

Husayn Planning New Initiative

LD070842 Hamburg DPA in German 0533 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 7 Oct (DPA) — At the end of his 2-day visit to Jordan, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has once again set out Bonn's standpoint on Middle East policy. Before flying on to Cairo he said in Amman on Friday morning that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination must be brought into harmony with the right of all states in this region to a secure existence within recognized borders. He expressly mentioned Israel and Jordan in this connection. Kohl expressed hope for a process of understanding which would lead to such a solution.

After a 2-hour talk between Kohl and Husayn, it was said in the German delegation on Thursday evening that the Jordanian king is considering taking a Middle East initiative. He is about to start putting forward new ideas. Crown Prince Hassan is to come to the FRG to continue talks in Bonn.

Jordan's efforts are aimed at countering a consolidation of Israel's settlement policy. The parliamentary secretary of state in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Volkrat Koehler, said, without quoting actual figures, that Jordan put forward its views on future aid programs. He said that German development aid is running at DM850 million.

At Amman airport Kohl expressed his thanks for Jordanian hospitality and said that friendship with Jordan should be continued and deepened.

FRG Official Quoted

LD062305 Hamburg DPA in German 2230 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 6 Oct (DPA) — King Husayn of Jordan apparently plans a new initiative to solve the Middle East problem. Following a final talk between Husayn and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, head of the foreign affairs and security department at the Chancellor's office Horst Teltschik said in Amman late this evening that Husayn is in the process of exploring new avenues and that the chancellor is the first foreign politician to be informed about them. Teltschik refused to give further details.

According to Teltschik, the chancellor promised, in a contact with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and during consultations with Paris and London in November, to comply with Arab wishes to try to influence Israel. Husayn is worried that, because of the elections in the United States, the deadlock will persist for some time.

According to Teltschik, Kohl and Husayn also discussed East-West problems and the situation in the EC, and primarily the Soviet Union's influence in the Middle East.

Teltschik emphasized that there has been no change in the Federal Government's critical attitude toward Israel's settlement policy.

As part of his Middle East trip, Kohl will fly to Cairo on Friday.

Kohl To Promote New Talks

LD071212 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to use his personal connections to set in motion a new round of negotiations in the Middle East. Government spokesman Peter Boenisch, speaking to the federal press conference in Bonn on Friday, was commenting on statements by Kohl to this effect made on his visit to Jordan.

According to Boenisch, the chancellor will "use his good relations with the heads of government of the EEC and his friendly relations with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in order to get the negotiating process under way again in the Middle East." Kohl's plan is based on new Jordanian ideas. But it would be exaggerated to speak at this stage of a Jordanian peace plan, Boenisch said.

The government spokesman expressed satisfaction about friendly press commentaries from Saudi Arabia prior to the chancellor's visit there. This makes it clear that the subject of arms is no longer in the foreground, but rather traditional friendly relations.

Text of Foreign Minister's General Assembly Speech

JN061930 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 6 Oct 83 p 13

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said that the credibility of any peace process calls for a clear stand and a frank announcement concerning the illegality and illegitimacy of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the need to stop these settlements. It also depends on a firm stand against Israeli practices aimed at emptying the West Bank and Gaza of their legal inhabitants through premeditated deportation operations.

The minister called for immediate and decisive action to stop Israel's colonialist expansion as well as its feverish endeavors to change the geographic, demographic, and economic features of the occupied Arab territories.

In a speech before the UN General Assembly yesterday evening, Al-Qasim said that Jordan, which has shouldered and is still shouldering the greater part of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, affirms its determination to cooperate with all sincere and objective efforts to achieve just and comprehensive peace without relinquishing any of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights in the land of their forefathers.

The following is text of Al-Qasim's speech:

Mr President, it pleases me to extend my warmest congratulations to you on your election to this high post. Inasmuch as it points out the notable position that your country occupies internationally, this election acknowledges your experience and high diplomatic competence. It also please me to thank your predecessor for the skillful way he ran the last session. I would also like to thank Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his important report on the organization's work this year. Moreover, I would like to congratulate [St Christopher-Nevis] on its independence and membership in the United Nations.

Mr President, the world situation calls for extreme concern. All nations in the world are experiencing an economic risis, something which has had a special impact on the developing countries and has brought the development process in some of them to a standstill. In some cases the results were negative. The developing countries are facing an increasing deficit in their balances of payment. This is a consequence of a drop in their exports as a result of the collapse of the prices of basic commodities, the increasing tendency toward protectionism, and the increase in the prices of imported manufactured goods. This is in addition to the heavy responsibility of paying back their foreign debts. The incerase in the rate of inflation and unemployment in these countries has further aggravated their economic crisis.

Therefore, quick measures must be taken to help the developing countries overcome this crisis. Stimulating international trade, providing credit facilities, and increasing aid and loans may have a positive effect on the world economy, but they are not an alternative to the quick measures which must be taken. We must begin international negotiations to establish a new world economic order. These negotiations should be based on the principle of mutual understanding and interdependence among world nations.

Mr President, the picture is just as gloomy concerning world peace and security. While old crises have remained unresolved, new ones have cropped up between nations. The Israeli aggression against the Arab nation is still continuing as indicated by the recent aggression against fraternal Lebanon. The Iraqi-Iranian war is also still raging. And, in addition to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Korea, the problem of Cyprus, the crisis in Chad, and the problem of Naibia and South Africa, the situation in Central America have deteriorated to a point of concern. Moreover, relations have worsened between East and West, especially between the two superpowers. Detente has disappeared and has been replaced by cold war policies. The continuous tension was accompanied by some nations' neglecting their obligations under the principles of international law and the provisions of the UN Charter, especially those which prohibit the use of force or the threat to use force; those which call for settling disputes by peaceful means, for noninterference in other peoples' affairs, for maintaining neighborly relations, and those which call for respecting other nations' sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. This tense situation was also marked by a setback in the desire and enthusiasm for joint action and for accepting the principle of collective deliberations to find suitable solutions to our problems. If the absence of progress in achieving reasonable solutions to these problems is a cause for concern, the setback in the desire for joint action is both dreadful and perplexing. Such an attitude constitutes a strong blow to the principle of mutual cooperation and interdependence which must govern relations among all countries and nations.

Mr President, i hardly need point out that such a situation causes general concern for the fate of mankind and constitutes a direct challenge to our world organization, which was founded to spare mankind the devastations of war and to serve as a source for international moral authority, as was mentioned in one of the major speeches earlier in our debate. However, I must point out that this moral authority will remain a mere dream if it does not become a legal and political authority, because we have seen that the countries which have been given special privileges under the UN Charter are not fulfilling their obligations to the world organization. This has placed the United Nations, especially the Security Council, in a crisis situation that has contributed to the weakening of this moral authority.

More than 100 wars and international disputes have occurred since the United Nations was established in 1945, and the United Nations has failed to provide suitable solutions for any of them.

Even when the United Nations adopted resolutions on one of these wars, these resolutions were not implemented because of the many obstructions which stood in the way of using the prerogatives stipulated in the Charter. This state of affairs made the small countries and the peace-loving countries lose confidence in the United Nations' ability to safeguard world peace and security. This made these countries, at one time or another, seek security under the canopy of various regional alliances and international blocs.

Mr President, the wide use of force and of the threat to use it in international reltions — in addition to the weakness that has befallen international relations — have undermined the principle of collective security, not to mention the fact that some have gone out of bounds in their attempts to protect their vital and national interests and have thus caused friction among the various countries. This state of affairs has negatively reflected on the UN role in settling disputes, particularly on the Security Council's role in this respect. Thus the Security Council has been prevented from totally and effectively exercising its prerogatives that are contained in the UN Charter. Some countries that enjoy special privileges have persistently carried out selective practices within the framework of the Security Council. This has not only weakened its role and diminished its standing and effectiveness, but has given other countries the excuse to carry out similar selective practices.

Mr President, the Middle East is one of the regions where such painful practices are being carried out. This region currently exemplifies the state of deterioration from which the international situation is suffering. In addition to the prevalence of the principle of force and expansion there, we also clearly see the importence and paralysis of the United Nations in that region. In addition to this, the manifestations of rivalry among the big powers have emerged in that region in such a manner that the legitimate interests of the countries and peoples in the region have been relegated to second place, subordinate to the interests of the big powers and their global concerns.

Israel assumes a big responsibility for this serious situation, because it pushed the entire region to a state of continuous wars and tensions. This has occurred because Israel defined its national interests on illogical ideological and religious bases. Israel has also become a strong military power, thanks to the continued support it receives from foreign parties. Seventy-seven percent of Israel's military budget for 1982 was financed by only one foreign party. That's why the Middle East crisis has become governed by the fact that there is a country with undefined objectives, a huge military power, and huge potentials at its disposal to carry out these objectives. Thus, this country is now acting to subjugate the entire region and have it conform to its objectives of attaining regional expansion. From this premise, any move toward peace contradicts its objectives and its policy based on annexing the occupied Arab territories they are emptied of their legitimate owners. To implement this objective represented in the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants from their homes and lands, Israel is carrying out illegal practices and policies which also violte human rights. It is doing so in order to create political, economic, and social circumstances, to be followed by psychological circumstances, which the Arab inhabitants would find difficult to endure. In this case, they will be forced to emigrate to neighboring countries, abandoning their lands and homes to new Israeli settlers. As part of this policy, Israel is training and arming its settlers, and entrusting them with the task of terrorizing the Arab inhabitants and attacking their religious and civilian institutions. Meanwhile, it is trying to exonerate itself from any political or legal responsibility for these acts by lcaiming that they are individual acts.

Israel's settlement activities have gone beyond the stage of merely claiming that it is doing so for security reasons to the stage of a real settlement process in terms of civilization and civilian institutions, as is the case in Nabulus and Hebron and was the case previously in Jerusalem. When security justifications and excuses became insufficient, Israel resorted to fragile religious justifications.

Mr President, Israeli settlements embody the occupation problem. In addition to being the practical and tangible manifestation of Israel's continued expansion, the military invasion and occupation operations that Israel is continuously carrying out are connected to these settlements. Since these settlements are built on occupied land and at the expense of the rights of others, who have no option but to resist them, the task of perpetuating these settlements has become a major political and military activity for Israel in the region. Thus, Israel resorted to expanding the security area around these settlements by trying to create isolation zones and security circles around them. This was done is such a manner that the area Israel draws up for these settlements is achieved only at the expense of the neighboring countries' sovereignty, national security, and independence. Therefore, Israel's invasion operations and military occupation, as well as its continued efforts to change the equations of power and fragment the Arab defensive force, have become one of the functions of the Israeli settlement policy. Accordingly, in order to halt this dangerous and escalating process that is currently taking place in the occupied Arab territories, an immediate and decisive measure must be taken — a measure to stop this Israeli colonialist expansionism. Israel must be prevented from proceeding with its feverish endeavor to alter the cultural, geographic, demographic, and economic features of the occupied Arab territories. Israel must be deterred from implementing the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal project, which the Israeli Cabinet approved on 24 August 1980. Work on this project began on 28 May 1983. If this project is implemented, it will cause huge, irreparable losses to Jordan's vital interests and will violate the principles of international law that deal with military occupation and the duties and rights of littoral countries.

Mr President, within its plan to erase the features of its aggression and occupation and within an identical policy for settlement, Israel recently resumed a previous plan aimed at removing Palestinian refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank by claiming that this action is humanitarian and for development. Actually, the real objective of this plan is to create circumstances that force Arab citizens to leave their lands and immigrate abroad. This is in addition to attempting to undermine what reminds the world of the Palestinian refugees, a large number of whom are still living in camps in the West Bank and Gaza. Furthermore, Israel has been calling for concentration on the humanitarian aspects, paying no attention to the political aspects of the Palestine question. There is also the attempt to liquidate

the UNRWA by reducing its authority and aid to Palestinian refugees.

As for Jordan, action to achieve a just political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is the main field of concern in Jordan's foreign policy and the central objective of its diplomatic activity on Arab and international levels. At a time when Israel endeavors to hamper peace, Jordan works actively to help provide a suitable atmosphere for it.

Stemming from this stand, His Majesty King Husayn chaired the seven-member committee emanating from the Fes summit, which assumed the responsibility of demonstrating the UN Security Council's initiative. This was based on the fact that this initiative, which was approved by Arab kings and heads of states attending the Fes summit, constitutes a positive move and a unanimous Arab effort based on international legitimacy and UN principles, particularly those approved by the Security Council for a political settlement in the Middle East. Embodying its peaceful moves, Jordan followed up its sincere efforts to use all international changes on the basis of the Fes initiative and other political initiatives, particularly those which possess dynamic characteristics. Jordan has held intensified and essential contacts and consultations during the past period with political parties that have influence on the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. Although these contacts ended in a manner contrary to what was hoped, Jordan will continue to support any attempt that leads to the salvation of the kinfolk and the land, and will consider this salvation the mainstaty of national and pan-Arab interests.

On another level, the Geneva declaration of 7 Septemebr 1983 — which was based on all international political initiatives dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly those having a legal base and capable of being implemented — is an important step in international action to achieve a political solution to this conflict.

The Geneva conference on the Palestine question has endorsed everything that Jordan always calls for, and was the spirit of international unanimity regarding the basis of just and comprehensive peace.

These bases are represented by Israel's withdrawal from all of the West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza, and the Golan Heights; recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights in their homeland, Palestine; and the chance for all the region's states to live in peace within recognized borders. However, Israel rejected this course and worked toward foiling it.

Mr President, we believe Israel would not have been able to continue and persist in its expansionist policy if the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, were allowed to meet its responsibility as stipulated in the UN Charter, and if the superpowers, particularly those responsible for Israel's intransigence, its rejection of all peaceful and objective initiatives, and its insistence on imposing a de facto situation in the region and the occupied Arab territories, had also met their responsibilities.

The credibility of any peace endeavor depends on a clear and frank stand that announces the unlawfulness and illegitimacy of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and works toward halting the building of these settlements. This credibility also depends on a firm stand on the Israeli practices that are aimed at vacating the West Bank and Gaza Strip of their legitimate inhabitants through programmed operations of expulsion. These operations of expulsion, which Israel is now planning and whose beginnings we are witnessing in the West Bank and Gaza, harm Jordan's national security. They also affect the security of neighboring countries and threaten expectations and aspirations toward peace. The inability to appreciate the seriousness of this situation is a fatal blow to all peace opportunities. It also represents the futility of any international peace initiative or endeavor to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question. One of the obstacles hampering the attainment of a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict is the difference between some people's deeds and words regarding the fact that the sharp imblance of powers in the Middle East, and Israel's qualitative and quantitative military superiority, enabled Israel to continue its intransigence and aggression.

Mr President, Jordan has experienced all aspects of the Palestinian people's tragedy and suffered more that most from the circumstances and dimensions of it. Despite our appreciation of the importance of the various human aspects, particularly those pertaining to the daily suffering of the Palestinian people under occupation and the Palestinian refugees and their living conditions, we believe that tackling these issues cannot be a substitute for a political solution that guarantees the Palestinian people's historic and national rights on their national soil in Palestine.

The de facto policies which Israel is practicing in the occupied Arab territories and in Lebanon, where Israel occupies one-third of its territory, should be a warning to everyone so that they should meet their responsibilities in putting an end to this situation. Lebanon has become an arena for external interests and settling accounts and the intersection of zones of influence. In addition to all this, Israel is trying to transform Lebanon into a continuous battle zone, thus draining Arab capabilities and drawing attention away from its scheme to complete the Judaization of the West Bank and Gaza. We warn that Lebanon might be transformed into a base to ease the devouring of the Arab territories occupied in 1967. In realizing the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon and its effect on Arab rights in Palestine, we support all efforts, particularly the Lebanese Government's efforts, that are aimed at guaranteeing Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and the safety of its territory. We also support any moves that do not facilitate the excuses for continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. We also appeal to the international community to help Lebanon in overcoming its dilemma, in securing Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory, and in putting an end to all practices that contradict its independence, its sovereignty, and the unity of its people.

From this premise, we welcome the recent cease-fire agreement to which Jordan extended fathful efforts. We support Arab and international initiatives that are aimed at preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and the unity of its people and territory.

Mr President, the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war amid an international atmosphere of carlessness is a matter which causes

grave concern. This war has entered its fourth year, causing more pain and destruction for the peoples of these two countries and exhausting their capabilities. Jordan feels deep pain due to the continuation of this war and would like to stress that the international community must move to stop this war and adapt the logical means to handle it on the basis of international law, right, and justice.

If we look objectively at this war, we realize that at a time when Iraq agreed to stop this war, through words and deeds, and withdrew its Armed Forces to the international borders with Iran, Iran still insists on continuing the war, launching successive attacks against Iraq and ignoring Iraq's calles for peace and appeals to cease fire and settle the conflict through peaceful means.

Iraq proved its good intentions and peaceful course when it announced its commitment to the international community's judgment. It has agreed on the Security Council resolutions and cooperated with the representative of the UN security general and with the mediation efforts of the Nonaligned Movement and the ICO. Iraq's response to peace initiatives is appreciated. We appeal to Iran to announce a similar response to these peace initiatives which serve the interests of these two countries, their peoples, and the entire region.

Mr President, the situation in South Africa does not differ from the Middle East situation due to the sufferings of the African states there which are the result of the hostile policy of the South African Government. The world has denounced the policy of racial discrimination by the white minority there, but this denunciation, which was not accompanied by a serious action, has urged South Africa to continue its intransigence. This matter has hampered the achievement of Namibia's independence in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435. We stress the need for the Security Council to play an effective and resolute role in order to achieve Namibia's independence. We also call upon the United Nations to reject the cooperation between South Africa and Israel in all fields, especially military and nuclear fields, because this cooperation poses a threat to Africa's regional security and international peace and security in general.

Regarding the Central American situation, the continuation of tension and violence there poses huge dangers. Therefore, in order to avoid the escalation of violence, we call for the noninter-k hyphenationnationalization of the conflicts in the region and for settling these conflicts politically so as to enable the region's people's to deal with their social and economic problems, which are the major cause of the deteriorating situation in the region. We also welcome the efforts of the Contadora group which we hope will be able to achieve the aspired solution in accordance with the principles included in their statements on this issue. We also call for the application of the UN resolutions on Afghanistan and respect for all people's rights to self- determination through their national will and in complete freedom.

Jordan also calls for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem through a dialogue between the two communities in the island under the auspices of the United Nations and in a manner which would safeguard this country's independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment.

We also support a peaceful solution to the Korean problem through negotiations between the two parts of Korea in accordance with the joint statement which was issued in July 1972.

Mr President, finally, Jordan, which has endured and is still enduring the consequences of Israeli aggression, stresses its determination to cooperate with all sincere and objective efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace without relinquishing the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights in the land of their grandfathers. Jordan also considers that its first priority is the liberation of the land and kinfolk from the yoke of occupation. For the sake of this noble objectives, we appeal to all to assume their responsibilities before it is too late and call on this organization to translate its words into deeds. Thank you, Mr President.

Shafiq al-Wazzan Discusses National Dialogue
NC061844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Within the context of the Chamber of Deputies' extraordinary session, a session was held today to discuss the government's policy and to deal with the existing situation. The session was held under Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and in the presence of 60 deputies. Some six deputies apologized for not attending. The government was represented by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Ministers Elie Salim, 'Isam Khuri, Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, Pierre al-Khuri, Ibrahim Halawi, 'Adnan Muruwah, and George Afram.

The session, which began at 1130, was open at the beginning but 1 hour later it turned into a closed session in response to a proposal made by some deputies and with the government's approval. The foreign minister preferred that the information he was going to give the Chamber of Deputies be secret in view of its seriousness and the delicate nature of the situation.

After the question of the constitutionality of the government's appearance before the Chamber and the question of the government's resignation were raised at the Chamber, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the government's resignation was submitted in writing and that the president of the republic will decide on it in light of developments. Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad said that the government is still constitutionally responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The secret session continued until 1400 after which Prime Minister al-Wazzan made a statement:

[Begin recording][Al-Wazzan] In view of the serious dangers that are threatening the country and of the delicate circumstances we are experiencing, in accordance with the general practice of cooperation between the Chamber of Deputies and the government, and despite the fact that there is an outgoing government as you are aware, we could not, in the present circumstances but cooperate and consult with each other on everything that would contribute to the salvation of the homeland. Therefore, the session was beneficial as far as we and our democratic life are concerned. We consulted with the deputies who raised a number of issues and inquired about several matters. The foreign minister also made a statement in view of the fact that he returned only yesterday from the United States where he had made intensive contacts as well as from the United Nations where he also made several contacts.

Naturally, the situation is not one which enables us to say that we are fully reassured. It is our duty to familiarize the people with the reality of the situation; it is our duty to say that Lebanon needs all its people to adopt one stand and to unite the ranks and not to be scattered here and there having different inclinations. This is no time for policy; it is a time that concerns the homeland and the fate of the homeland. Therefore, we must forget a lot of the details but we must not forget the basic matters which alone constitute the components of the homeland and which lead to Lebanon's survival as an entity, a people, an institution, and a system.

As I have said, it was beneficial for all of us that we consulted with each other — the deputies and the government — on the progress we have achieved. There is no doubt that we shall continue to cooperate closely during all the coming phases. The people are following the phases day by day and moment by moment and, all the more so, the Chamber of Deputies which has always had a sense of responsibility and which today shared this responsibility with us.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Prime Minister. What is the fate of the 17 May agreement?

[Al-Wazzan] We have said and still say that the 17 May agreement is a means and not an end. We also said that we have not ratified this agreement because we have arrived at a phase where we felt that this agreement might not achieve the objective we seek, especially now that many facts have begun to appear on the arena and to transcend some of the benefits or the matters which we hoped would yield good results. For this reason, we have refrained from ratifying the agreement despite certain parties' insistence and despite Israeli stands. When we say that we have not ratified the agreement, we mean that this agreement has not yet become a legal reality. When the Chamber of Deputies approved the agreement, it permitted the government to conclude the agreement. However, the government has not yet concluded the agreement since it has not yet ratified it nor exchanged its instruments.

We said that Israel violated this agreement when it carried out its sudden partial withdrawal and consequently plunged us into ruination and destruction. We wanted to avert this destruction when we hastened to negotiate [with Israel]. For this reason I say that many things have happened — things which we wanted to avert by the agreement but which took place as a result of the Israel's partial withdrawal which I consider a flagrant violation of the agreement. I had recently said in a television interview that if Israel persists in its stands, we do not rule out reconsidering the agreement. I am still of this opinion because we have always viewed the agreement only as a means to liberating the homeland.

[Unidentified speaker] What is hampering the convening of the Dialogue Committee?

[Al-Wazzan] You ask questions the answers to which you are aware of. I do not know why you ask such questions. What is impeding the convening of the Dialogue Committee is the lack of agreement on the venue. Agreement on the venue is still subject to consultations and give and take. You, as journalists, have been following this matter more than us, yet you still ask. [end recording]

Beirut on National Dialogue, Observers Team
NC061321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The new development in current issues is that a preparatory committee for a national dialogue, made up of representatives of the parties to the dialogue, may be invited before this weekend to a meeting in B'abda or Beirut. The Dialogue Committee's meeting, which is likely to be convened in Jidda, will not depend on the completion of the preparatory committee's work as this will avoid creating difficulties and problems

that will hinder the beginning of the dialogue.

Unofficial reports say that the parties to the dialogue have agreed to establish a preparatory committee and that the names of the representatives of the parties to the dialogue may be announced within the next 48 hours.

It was understood that the regime asked that the preparatory committee meet continuously, hoping that it will conclude its mission within 1 week, or President Amin al-Jumayyil will resort to setting the date and venue of the Dialogue Committee.

Concerning the neutral international observers who will supervise the consolidation of the cease-fire, unofficial reports today said that certain talks may be successful and that the observers team would be made up of UN forces now in the south within the framework of a compromise under which the observers will not be attached to the United Nations.

Dialogue Committee To Meet in Beirut 13 Oct

NC061253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon — citing influential quarters of the present mediation — emphasize that the first meeting of the Dialogue Committee will be convened on 13 October in Beirut.

Security Committee Discusses Cease-Fire Violations

NC061600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee today held its eighth meeting in the Trad Bank branch building between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat with all the members of the committee attending. These members included: Colonel Jean Nasif from the Lebanese Army, Dr Jean Ghanim from the Lebanese Front, Wahbi Abu Fa'ur from the National Salvation Front, and Dr Ayyub Hamid from the Amal Movement. The committee continued to tackle the security incidents, including the limited incidents which violated the cease-fire. The committee was able to restrict such incidents

The committee did not issue a statement. However, security sources told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that during their discussion of the subject of cease-fire violations the conferees noted that these violations always happen as a result of the establishment of fortifications in some positions, and this leads to the exchange of fire. The conferees agreed that the parties should refrain from establishing fortifications, especially on the contact lines. The sources added that the committee also discussed the question of the prevention of Internal Security Forces elements from returning to their posts, especially in the Al-Kharrub region, after the end of their leaves. The representative of the National Salvation Front received a list of the elements who had been prevented from returning to their posts. The Army representative requested a quick solution to this matter, and the Salvation Front's representative promised to deal with it in a positive spirit.

The question of the cease-fire consolidation observers was also raised. The representatives of Amal and the Salvation Front expressed their views on this matter, and demanded observers from neutral countries who will raise the flags of their countries and take up positions along the cease-fire lines to be able to make accurate observations and to report when necessary. The committee members asked that the present headquarters of the committee be turned into an office that operates 24 hours a day and be staffed by representatives of all the parties in order to receive reports on cease-fire violations and to put an immediate end to them. They also asked that the center be under the protection of the British contingent of the Multinational Force. All the members agreed on this matter.

The committee also dealt with the question of the interruption in the water supply to a number of villages. The director of the 'Ayn ad-Dilbi water authority, Nasir Nusrallah, was summoned. The committee discussed with him the question of inspecting the water line from the 'Ayn ad-Dilbi spring to 'Arayya with a view to restoring the water supply. It was agreed to entrust a technical team from the authority, to be escorted by Internal Security Forces elements, with inspecting this line. The date of the start of work will be announced after the necessary measures have been taken and all the parties have been informed to ensure the safety of the workers and the work. It was agreed to announce this step through the radio and television information media and the press to provide the calm atmosphere that will ensure the completion of this task.

The committee also discussed the question of the supply of electricity and food to the Ash-Shuf area. It became clear that work is underway to bring electricity to Dayr al-Qamar. To supply electricity to this town also means that the whole area must be supplied. Work is underway to repair the faults to restore the electricity to the area. As regards the supply of food to Dayr al-Qamar and the other Ash-Shuf villages, the Salvation Front representative reiterated that the door is open for the dispatch of all food and relief supplies to the town and its vicinity without preconditions, provided this is done through an appointed relief official to prevent problems or conflict. It was decided that the committee will hold its ninth meeting in the same place tomorrow.

'Cease-Fire Parties' on Deployment of Observers

NC070710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Regarding the subject of observers, the information available to us indicates that some parties to the cease-fire demand that the neutral observers should come from the EEC states excluding France, from Scandinavian countries, and other countries such as India, Nepal, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The parties concerned demand that the observers should hoist their state's flag. The information also suggests that Lebanon is concerned that the deployment of neutral observers should not suggest that they are along a border of territory indicating a partition. Lebanon also stresses that the observers' duty should include making sure that no party is supplied with ammunition and weapons through foreign resources and specific quarters. The observers' area of deployment should include land, sea, and air.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Al-Hariri on Saudi Contacts

NC061240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts that are being made by Saudi Arabia, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has received Rafiq al-Hariri. After the meeting, Al-Hariri said that matters are proceeding in a sound direction. He declined to give further details. Within the framework of the contacts with the political leadership, Al-Hariri then visited Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil.

Al-Hariri on Mediation Efforts

NC061620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Mr Rafiq al-Hariri has announced that the contacts he held with all parties were encouraging, reassuring, and positive and that all the parties are unanimous on the need to start a national dialogue and on Saudi Arabia's continuation of its initiative. Al-Hariri affirmed that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal is presently tackling the problem of the venue for the dialogue and that the national dialogue will start within the next 10 days following the formation of a committee comprising representatives of the parties to draw up an agenda for the dialogue group.

Al-Hariri Leaves for Paris

NC062036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] In a contact with the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY this evening, Rafiq al-Hariri said that the national dialogue preparatory committee will hold its first meeting in Beirut and that the date and venue for the National Dialogue Committee meeting have not yet been designated. Al-Hariri believed that the Dialogue Committee is likely to convene in about 10 days, God willing. Al-Hariri left Beirut for Paris this evening to continue his contacts.

Shams ad-Din Meets With British Diplomat

NC061242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, today received British Foreign Office adviser (Francis Callagar) in the presence of Deputies Muhammad Yusuf Baydun and Husayn al-Husayni. They reviewed the Lebanese situation in general and the present situation in the south. Shaykh Shams ad-Din affirmed to the British diplomat the need for speeding up the end of the Israeli occupation and for restoring the state's authority over all Lebanese territory. The talks also dealt with Israeli practices in the south intended to fragment and divide Lebanon.

Shaykhani Leaves for Tunis, Makes Statement

NC061247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani left Beirut at noon today for Tunisia via Paris to attend meetings of the Arab information ministers in Tunis. He was seen off by Tawfiq Lamlum, first secretary at the Tunisian Embassy in Beirut; Rafiq Shlala, director of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY; and Dr 'Abd al-Karim Sinnu, director of the Lebanese radio.

Before leaving the airport, Minister Shaykhani said:

[Begin recording] [Shaykhani] The Arab information ministers will begin their meetings in Tunis on 8 October. As you know, Lebanon has always taken part in Arab meetings because it is one of the founders of the Arab League. It is Lebanon's duty to attend such meetings which are of importance to all Arab states, particularly to Lebanon. Every Arab and every fraternal country should know what is actually taking place in Lebanon, and how the Lebanese citizen and the Lebanese homeland desire to get rid of the difficult circumstances they are presently living through.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the Lebanese delegation carrying a specific working paper for finding a formula or a joint Arab information plan for helping Lebanon?

[Shaykhani] There is an agenda to be drafted by the Arab ministers. We will definitely discuss this and adopt the appropriate resolutions at the end of the meetings.

[Reporter] Will there be side meetings during the conference?

[Shaykhani] Your question needs no answer. There will definitely be side meetings because the conference not only includes technical studies, but will include meetings. Such meetings are important, as you know. [end recording]

Tuwayni Leaves for Cairo Information Seminar

NC061304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni left Beirut at noon today for Cairo to attend an information seminar to be held at the Meridian Hotel. From Cairo, Ambassador Tuwayni will go to Europe on a mission the purpose of which he declined to reveal.

Karami Chairs, Comments on Coordination Committee

NC061948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] In Tripoli, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received the Norwegian ambassador to Lebanon and reviewed political developments with him. Karami then chaired a meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee. He had earlier received Shaykh Taha as-Sabunji as the envoy of Mufti Khalid.

Commenting on the Coordination Committee meeting and the question of the [national] dialogue, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] The Coordination Committee met and dealt with a number of current issues in light of the developments and circumstances we are experiencing. While it responds to the citizens' requests to remove all the causes of anxiety and fear, the Coordination Committee emphasizes its stand which is consistent with the common interest. It is also contacting the parties concerned who have been responsive and understanding. Everyone realizes that a conflict will have destructive consequences for all parties.

As for the attempts and the efforts that are being made to designate a venue and a date for the meeting of the Lebanese leaders and functionaries, and in light of the contacts that are taking place, I would like to emphasize — and this is what I have communicated to the [Coordination] Committee — that what is required is not only the meeting but also the results it will yield and its eventual success because all of us are aware of the consequences, dimensions, and complications of any failure. Therefore, I still maintain that the venue is only a formality, and that what is actually taking place at present could, for some people, be for the purpose of gaining time and, for other people, for the purpose of making more preparations to ensure the success of the meeting.

On our part, we, especially I, believe that the meeting should be preceded by [the formation of] a preparatory committee that will draw up an agenda and prepare the way for the subjects to be raised so as to ensure smooth discussion to achieve just and balanced solutions. This is why we affirm that the time that is being used is not being wasted in such a way as to make some people worried by the delay. As I have said, the goal is success in ensuring this country's aspirations — relief and stability in political, security, and social domains. [end recording]

Beirut Reports on Security Situation
NC062014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] On the security level, no new developments have been reported in the axes in the mountain. As for the southern suburbs [of Beirut], calm has been prevailing, interrupted every now and then by sniper fire. A security source has reported that a citizen in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah was wounded by sniper fire.

It has been reported from the south that 10 Israeli Merkava-type tanks, a minesweeper [kasihat al-gham] and four troop carriers passed through Sidon streets this afternoon and proceeded to the Al-Awwali River bridge. They were still there this evening.

It was reported this morning that unidentified persons assassinated Husayn Wahbi, the official in charge of the national guard that has been established by Israel in the area of 'Adlun. During the incident, Husayn's wife Hanan Sa'd and another person called Hasan Tahhan were wounded and taken to the hospital. After the incident, the Israeli forces surrounded the town, raided several houses, and arrested 40 citizens. It was reported that bursts of gunfire were heard in the town of 'Adlun.

It has also been reported that the Israeli forces have arrested 10 persons, including 5 girls, in Al-Burghuliyah and Al-Qasimiyah.

A security report said that about 20 gunmen of the followers of Haydar ad-Dayif of the Shi'ite army have set up a roadblock in As-Suhaylah on the outskirts of the town of Jwayya with the support of the Israeli forces.

Meanwhile, the Israeli forces are continuing to reinforce the positions they established recently. At noon today, a convoy of trucks were seen entering the city of Sidon transporting prefabricated houses to Tallat Mar Musa which overlooks the city.

The French contingent in the Multinational Force has announced that, between 0800 and 1000 tomorrow, it will detonate unexploded bombs in the sea opposite the first dock in Beirut port.

In another development, an energa-type shell was found today near the house of the Beirut governor Mitri an-Nammar in Al-Ashrafiyah. It was rendered harmless by a military expert.

Two IDF Soldiers Killed in Sidon 7 October
NC071040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1027 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Two Israeli soldiers were killed in Sidon at about 0915 when an unknown person hurled two handgrenades at an Israeli patrol in Al-Bawwabah al-Fawqah. This was followed by bursts of gunfire. The two dead soldiers were inside a jeep escorted by a bulldozer. The Israeli forces immediately cordoned off the area, stopped traffic in Riyad as-Sulh Street, arrested some persons, and started questioning them.

VOL on Fatah Dissension, Maronite Evacuation
NC061403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The north is at the threshhold of serious developments in light of the Syrian-Palestinian conflict. Information available to the Voice of Lebanon says that a large-scale rebellion has begun in the Palestinian camps in the north against Yasir 'Arafat's gunmen. Western quarters described this rebellion as the offshoot of the stifling Syrian siege imposed on the Palestinian camps, of the fact that the scales have been tipped in favor of Syria in the military sphere, and of the desire of the Palestinian commands to avoid falling in Syria's grip. Furthermore, Yasir 'Arafat previously said privately that all land and sea routes were closed to him.

Last night, the commander of the pro-'Arafat Galilee Battalion and a group of battalion officers rebelled and joined the dissidents. They will hold a news conference later during which they will explain their attitude toward the separatist movement.

A radio correspondent said a large number of men of the 'Arafat Security Squad 17 rebelled last night, withdrew from 'Arafat positions, and grouped in the Al-Baddawi camp, where rounds were fired as signals. An atmosphere of intense alert, as well as obvious psychological discomfort with the 'Arafat aides, now

prevails in the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps.

In the Al-Biqa', Syrian forces are imposing a rigorous siege on Ba'labakk in order to pressure the 'Arafat supporters in [words indistinct]. Syrian and Amal roadblocks have proliferated in the high ground above Hazzirta to detain Lebanese military personnel.

In another development — despite the cease-fire and the meetings of the Security Arrangements Committee to rehabilitate the evacuees, and tackle the issues of the detained and the missing — the Junblattists continue to commit acts of aggression against the Christians of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. At noon today, Junblatt's gunmen evacuated the residents of Kafr Qatra which has been besieged since the incidents began on the mountains. Some 120 residents were compelled to flee to the woods, while the fate of the other residents reamins unknown. Those missing include 30 persons from Rishmayya, who had taken refuge in Kafr Qatra, and 10 persons from 'Ammiq, in addition to 80 persons from Kafr Qatra itself. Furthermore, the Junblattists evacuated 75 inhabitants of Batir ash-Shuf. Before evacuating the residents, the Junblattist gunmen gave the residents reason to believe that Druze will be settled in their place.

Socialists Detain Christian Villagers

NC061421 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Lebanese Forces' Fifth Branch, this morning the socialists (?rounded up) 123 persons from Kafr Qatra. They drove them at gunpoint to (Qasr Musa) between Bayt ad-Din and Dayr al-Qamar where they are being detained under gunpoint. The communique added that these persons are the last remnants of the Kafr Qatra's Christian inhabitants. They are the elderly, women, and children.

Al-Asad Addresses Homs Graduates 6 October

JN062138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at the graduation of a new class officers from the Homs Military College on 6 October 1983 — recorded]

[Text] Officer graduates, brother citizens, today is 6 October; 6 October marks a sharp turning point in modern Arab history. On 6 October 10 Years ago, the Arab soldier stood as a giant in the battlefield, answering the setbacks, facing the challenge, defeating hesitation and fear, and placing the cornerstone for a new Arab fighting era.

On 6 October 10 Years ago, the Arab soldier defined the correct course for the Arab nation. If the nation understands and adheres to this course, it will find the rights and pride for which it has been looking. On 6 October 10 years ago, the Arab martyr set the splendid example. He stood as bright as the sun, and there was no room for the darkness of the night. The martyr is not an individual, but a series of planets. Whoever sees them sees a mighty human being whose strength, might, and greatness are limitless. He is made of fire and light. Through this martyr the viewer sees the people and burns their enemies, and sees God and burns the Devil.

This explains the studied and feverish campaign against 6 October and the results of 6 October. This campaign was launched by world Zionism and imperialism with traditional and new methods. They caught in their snare those whom they could catch, and caused whatever damage they could to the pivotal political instrument of the October War. They did what they could to distort the results of the 6 October War. Nevertheless, 6 October remained proud and lofty, because it is a new existence whose material is made up of blood and martyrdom. Such an existence is immortal. [Applause]

Even if world Zionism, with the support of the United States, has been able to penetrate the Arab wall through Camp David, this will never detract from the significance of 6 October. This is because the psychological, moral, and material effects have remained and grown in our homeland and Arab nation. Moreover, October's imprint on the world's political, military, and economic arenas continues to exist, and cannot be erased or forgotten. Evidence of the continuous attempts at distortion and disruption and at aborting the great results of 6 October, evidence of the effect of the October War on all of us — on our Arab homeland and masses — evidence of all of this is Israel's U.S.-backed invasion of Lebanon and our nation's steadfastness against this invasion and its confrontation of it. The great Syrian people and the great Syrian Army were at the vanguard of this nation.

Other evidence is the United States' direct involvement — with its forces, fleets, and aircraft carriers, alongwith the fleets and aircraft carriers of its NATO allies — in support of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in order to fully achieve the objectives of this nation and to subjugate the region, beginning with Syria; dominate the region; and impose their own decisions. They wanted us to bow, even before the fighting has begun. They wanted us to surrender, even before they reached our shores. They wanted us to say yes, even before they fired a single shot from their gumboats or aircraft. They did not know that the Syrian people and the Arab masses are not frightened of fleets or aircraft carriers. [applause] The Syrian people are not frightened by the roar of their fleets and aircraft carriers, or by the action of these fleets and aircraft carriers.

Syria has proven this by words and deeds. If they believed — and it seemed they did believe — that their mere movements, threats, ultimatums, or cries would terrify us, they are definitely mistaken. They would definitely be disappointed, because our good, pure, and steadfast land can absorb their shells even if they are powerful, as they warned us they would be— even if they are sophisticated shells, as they warned. The important thing is that the person should be able to outwit the sophisticated shell. The clever person uses shells for the good of people and the triumph of their just issues against persecution, imperialism, and racism. Thus, this person will have achieved clever and good results, because he moved with the trend of history that says peoples' victory in their struggle for their just issues is inevitable.

As for that person who used his shell or shells for the sake of persecuting and colonizing people and fighting and killing their just issue, he has placed himself in a blind alley — no matter how powerful or sophisticated his shell is. This is because the most powerful and sophisticated shell is the peoples' will, which is invincible and which constitutes the growing trend in life toward mankind's well-being and freedom. [applause]

With the mind and spirit of October, we shall continue to use dialogue and fire to reject all of the attempts at hegemony which the United States is carrying out in order to impose its hegemony and control over our region and nation. We continue to strongly reject these attempts by the United States which seek to deprive us of our right to make our own decision concerning our affairs and to deprive us of our right exercise this right on our own behalf both here in Syria and in the Arab nation. We will continue to firmly and strongly reject and resist this. They will never succeed in achieving what they are after.

I told the Americans in one sentence: The Arab territory is ours, not yours. We, the Arabs, are one nation and you are foreigners. Our Arab issues are internal issues, and you have nothing to do with them. I told them: We promise not to go to your country to fight you and commit aggression against you, but we also promise that we will fight you fiercely and with strength if you come to our countries to wage war against us and commit aggression against us.

U.S. intervention in Lebanon has reached a serious level. It developed in such a way that the United States has become a direct party in the civil war in Lebanon. This constitutes a great scandal for this great power, and it is also blatant aggression. The entire Arab nation must stand against this U.S. aggression. If anything, the U.S. behavior indicates boundless hatred against this nation of which we are a part. The important thing is not what some U.S. officials say, but what they do. What is important is not what the Americans say, but what the Americans do.

Let us look at Israel. It is an arsenal overflowing with arms.

Where are the arms from? From the United States. Let us look at Israel. We will see that it is overflowing with arms industries producing all types of sophisticated weapons? Where is all of this from? From the United States. Let us look at Israel. We will find that it is defying the whole world and failing to implement a single resolution made by world organizations. Why? Because the United States backs Israel. Finally, let us also look at the billions of dollars flowing annually from the United States to Israel to help develop Israel both militarily and economically. What more should the United Sates do to convince us that it stands against us and hates us?

Brother Arabs, it is not enough for the United States to be courteous to us by using certain expressions. Neither is it enough for the United States to tell us that it is combatting communism. Communism is not the danger threatening us and our destiny. It is not the danger which is occupying our territory and displacing millions of our people. Are they fighting Syria because of communism? Are they fighting the nationalist forces in Lebanon because of communism? Is everyone in this region communist with the exception of Israel and those who are cooperating with it, such as the Phalangists in Lebanon?

Brother Arabs, the Americans should stop ridiculing us and insulting our intelligence. Let us tell them that we have our own issues and concerns, and combatting communism is not one of them. In our opinion, communism is an ideology which people can follow or discard. Let us tell them that what is threatening us is you complete bias and boundless support for Israel in terms of money, arms, and politics.

Let us tell them that what is threatening us is the occupation of our lands and the displacement of millions of our people with U.S. weapons. Let us tell them that what is threatening us is the expansion that Israel wants to achieve in our lands with your funds and weapons. Let us tell them that what is threatening us is your becoming a party to the Lebanese civil war. Let us also tell them that what is threatening us are your fleets and those of your allies which are massed to confront us and which have fired on us, on the Lebanese nationalists, and in many cases on the unarmed civilians in the fraternal Lebanese territory.

Let us tell them all of that. Let us tell them that it is on the basis of all of this that we are against you, O Americans, until the unfair stand you are adopting changes. We will strongly defend ourselves until we triumph, and we shall triumph. [applause]

The U.S. Administration wants to impose its opinions and trusteeship on the whole world and on the issues of the world. It is ignoring the opinions of those directly concerned. It is also ignoring what it says to others and what is promises others, unless, of course, the others are Israel. Then the matter will be different, because Israel is not one of the others to the United States.

It is funny that the U.S. President criticized Syria a few days ago by saying that Syria has broken its promise to withdraw from Lebanon. As the saying goes: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The one that has compeltely broken his promises, the one that has completely disowned all of his commitments is the United States. We all know that during the Lebanon war the United States played the role of a mediator in order to reach the cease-fire agreement. It is now obvious that this role was a link in the planned chain of actions. The United States played the role of mediator, and as a result of the deliberations we reached an agreement with the following provisions:

1. The achievement of cease-fire.

2. Israel's compelte withdrawal from all Lebanese territories.

3. The Israeli withdrawal will begin immediately after the cease-fire.

These are the three provisions of the agreement. It was also said — without this being one of the elements of the agreement — that security arrangements would be made in southern Lebanon. It was understood that these arrangements would be patterned on those that were made in 1978. Although this was just mere talk and was not suggested as one of the elements of the agreement, we did not agree to it. Our rejection of it is recorded in the minutes of the meeting between us and the U.S. President's envoy.

But what happened after this agreement in which the United States played the role of mediator and for which it a made commitments? The United States affirmed that it was committed to the implementation of the elements of the agreement. What happened later was that Israel advanced toward Beirut and did what it did. A short while after that, Israel said — and it was preceded in this by the United States — that the Palestinians must pull out from all of Lebanon and that the Syrian forces must also pull out from Lebanon. Also a short while after that, Israel and the United States said that there must be a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel. As you have already seen, the peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel is no more than an agreement of Israeli hegemony in every sense of that word. It was an agreement of Israeli hegemony over Lebanon. This agreement of hegemony deprives Lebanon of its Arab character, which is a character of existence and life; it is the character of the past and the future. It is a vital and sacred issue. Whoever thinks that we will compromise on this issue is mistaken. In the long term, this agreement of hegemony deprives Lebanon of its basic elements as a state, elements such as sovereignty and independence.

This is what happened after the agreement which was achieved with the United States' mediation. Who breached his promises? Why does the U.S. official not tell the American people the facts as they really are? Why does he not tell the Americans that the United States is the one that breached and did not remain committed to what it had promised? Let them speak frankly, as we do. They talk a great deal in their countries about freedom and democracy. Where is this freedom and democracy when they hide a very important and grave issue from a great people who number, or even exceed, 240 million?

If we touch on the discussions that followed between us and the Americans, we would once again prove that we adhere and they do not, and that we tell the truth and they do not. We in Syria deal honorably with people. We respect our word and remain committed to our promises, because we only promise what we believe is right and true, and therefore we never contradict

ourselves. [Applause] Let them be committed as we are. Otherwise, let them tell their people the truth. If they cannot implement, then they must say that they can or cannot implement and explain that. Let them say that they remain committed to what they agreed on with Syria on the following points and then let them list these points as I have just done. Let them nullify the fact that their commitment was also confirmed in a message the U.S. President sent to his envoy at that time. The latter read out the message and the commitments it contained. I have already mentioned these commitments.

Let us all respect our words. Let us all be truthful. Let us tell our masses and peoples the truth. Let us fight with honor and make peace with honor. However, the United States was not satisfied with abandoning its commitments. It was not satisfied with refusing to pay any attention to its promises, but did exactly the opposite. It embarked on another invasion in collusion with other partners, because the first invasion was an Israeli-U.S. invasion. As I indicated a few days ago during my meeting with the youth, the important thing is not the form by which the invasion decison was adopted. The important thing is that the invasion of Lebanon was carried out through mutual and joint knowledge and action.

The second direct U.S. invasion, as I have said, was carried out in collaboration with other partners — its NATO allies. O officers, O brother citizens, while watching their actions — or some of their actions, for which we regret — one can only remember the USSR by way of quick comparison. This what the United States and its NATO allies do. They have colonized us in the past; they are currently threatening us; they are massing their forces against us; and they invading some of our territories in order to pave the way for a wider invasion. Their fleets and planes shell us; they interfere in our domestic affairs; and they seek to control the domestic affairs of the Arab family. They also seek to detach some of us from our pan-Arab affiliation. These are some of the actions of the United States and its allies.

Let us ask: Throughout its history, has the USSR colonized an Arab country? Throughout their history, have the USSR and the socialist states invaded an Arab state? Has the USSR mobilized its forces against any Arab country? Have the Soviet forces ever opened fire on any Arab soldier or civilian in any Arab country? No this did not happen. [The USSR] did not colonize us in the past, did not mobilize its forces against our forces, did not invade any of our countries, nor did it open fire on our citizens in any Arab country.

Does the USSR stand at our side against the Israeli invasion? Does it stand at our side in our struggle to liberate our territories? Does it generally stand at our side in our struggle for our just issues, foremost being the occupation issue? Yes, it stands at our side in all of this. This is why we loudly say that the USSR is the Arabs' friend, and its allies in the socialist countries are also the friends of the Arabs.

O graduate officers, o brother citizens, this huge imperialist concentration — fleets deployed in the sea, aircraft carriers spread in the sea and their base in Cyprus full of planes and means of destruction — this huge imperialist concentration makes us recall the colonialist campaigns that the colonialist forces launched against us throughout history. They invaded us hundreds of years ago. They invaded our countries hundreds of years ago. They also invaded us scores of years ago, and killed many of our people and nation; but our people did not surrender. Our people have always been strong; they inflicted bitter defeat on them, resisted them, and eventually achieved victory.

Our people confronted them in the past, and they will confront them now. This time, they will not obtain anything better than what they obtained in the past. They will only reap disappointment and failure.

Syrians and brother Arab citizens. On days such as these — when we see these huge troop concentrations, these blatant provocations, and these aggressions — there is no doubt that we remember our history, our hero martyr ancestors who confronted and defeated colonialism. Yes, we remember you on such days, O martyrs and heroes, and we swear by your blood and heroic feats to do what would satisfy you. We will confront colonialism as you did. We will defeat colonialism as you defeated it. We will repulse colonialism as you repulsed it. We will let the banner of dignity, honor, and victory flutter in the Arab homeland. [applause].

Graduate officers, you graduated on 6 October. Therefore, you must revive the 6 October spirit. The 6 October spirit represents steadfastness, insistence, performance, and sacrifices. It also means a lofty homeland and a proud nation. You are dutybound to add something to the 6 October spirit, because we must bring something new to the present and no simply take from the past. I am confident that you will be able to do so if you follow the examples in the brilliant Arab history, revere the dignity of your homeland and nation, and revive the values of the fighter who defends his people and country. You have decided to proceed on the course of military action as a means of serving your country. Therefore, you must study this course very well. In 3 years, this academy has taught you the soundness of this course and its trend. This academy has taught you many things about its characteristics and traits. However, you must learn more about this.

You must pursue your studies, you must acquire more practical and theoretical knowledge, and you must become acquainted with this course in detail. You must become acquainted with all of its aspects and stages. You have acquired a sound military knowledge and capability. I tell you: Increase your military capability, as it knows no bounds. Increase your military knowledge, as military knowledge has no bounds either. Remember that when you choise military life you decided on the course of fighting as a means of defending your homeland. Remember that in battle a courageous soldier does not know fear or hesitation. Remember that the soldier takes pride in the pride of this people and the glory of his homeland. Always remember that when confronting the enemy, the soldier never retreats. You must always remember that defeatism in confronting the enemy is considered to be treason, and the traitor must die. Always say that the best that any man can achieve is to become a martyr in defense of his people. [applause] You must always say that the course followed by the fighters is that of martyrdom, and that the course of martyrdom is that of victory. You must always say that the most honest men of the nation are its martyrs. [applause] Victory always is based on the marytrs' blood.

Brother graduates, let your relations with your colleagues be relations of amity and cooperation. Learn from your superiors, and treat them with respect and esteem. Teach your subordinates, and treat them with friendship. Always remember that discipline is the basis of productive work, and that this is a necessary requirement for achieving victory.

Brother graduates, I congratulate you on your graduation and wish you [Applause] success in your military actions and tasks. I thank the commander of the military academy, your trainers [applause] and those who worked with you in the various colleges and fields of specialization over 3 years in order to arm you with qualifications and capabilities that will enable you to perform your national task efficiently and successfully. I wish everyone success. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Al-Asad Receives Romanian Delegation 6 October

JN062324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] At 1900 this evening, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Romanian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party. Comrade Banc conveyed to the president greetings from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The president asked him to convey his greetings to President Ceausescu. During the meeting, the talks dealt with cooperation between the Syrian and Romanian sides in party affairs and all other fields.

Party Agreement Signed

JN061347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — A cooperation agreement was concluded today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Romanian Communist Party. The agreement was signed by Comrade 'Abdallah Al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, and Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. This agreement was concluded according to the bases laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad and President Nicolae Ceausescu for bolstering fruitful cooperation between the two countries. After signing the agreement, cordial speeches were exchanged between the heads of the two delegations in which they stressed the need for strengthening and developing the relations of cooperation between the two parties.

Comrade Al-Ahmar asked the head of the Romanian delegation to convey the greetings of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Banc praised the results of his talks with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party officials within the framework of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parites. He wished further prosperity and progress for the Ba'th Party and the Syrian revolution under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

PDRY Official Arrives in Damascus 6 Oct

JN062315 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] 'Ali As'ad Matta, member of the YSP's Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Damascus afternoon on a brief visit to Syria.

Junblatt Says PLO Expelled; Wants 'Decent' Ties

TA061419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Druze leader Walid Junblatt has said he will not sign any separate agreements with Israel but will maintain decent relations with it. He said the Druze in Lebanon identify with the Druze in Israel but do not want their help. He also said he has expelled all the Palestinians who came to fight alongside the Druze, and that in his opinion an agreement should be reached that will ensure quiet on Israel's northern border. Junblatt was speaking at a news conference in Rome and answered questions by our correspondent Yosi Bar.

Officials React to Al-Wazzan, Junblatt Remarks

TA061842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami — recorded]

[Excerpt] Here in Jerusalem a senior Israeli official has reacted sharply to Al-Wazzan's statement. He must know the Lebanese-Israeli treaty is the basis of our agreement for a final withdrawal from Lebanon, the official told me. If that treaty is canceled, so then is our commitment regarding withdrawal, he added. As for the charge of a sudden Israeli pullback last month, the official said that Israel had spent weeks talking to Lebanese, American, and French officials about withdrawal. They had expressed understanding for Israel's decision, and the move had not come as a surprise, he said.

Regarding Walid Junblatt's remarks, the official saw them as a natural continuation of the contacts that have developed between Israel and the Lebanese Druze and the fact that Israel has made it clear that it wants to be on good relations with all Lebanese factions and does not intend to get involved in internal Lebanese issues.

However, another Israeli official, who has closely studied both Junblatt and Al-Wazzan, adds caution regarding their remarks. Junblatt says one thing in Damascus and another elsewhere, depending on his audience. He is a man for all seasons, said the official. As for Al-Wazzan, he is now fighting to retain a position of power, and it is not unusual in a case like that for a man to seek to placate opponents or enemies through statements.

Possibility of Closing Al-Awwali Bridges Viewed

TA070620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Israel is considering closing off the Al-Awwali River bridges to vehicles. Highly-placed sources in the defense establishment said that although closing the bridges contravenes the agreement with Lebanon, Israel cannot allow herself to permit free passage of vehicles from northern Lebanon. About 10,000 Lebanese cars cross the bridges every day and it is feared that the PLO will try to bring in car bombs.

If the bridges are closed, tens of thousands of Lebanese will have to cross the bridges on foot and continue south by public transport. Up till now the political echelon in Israel has refused to adopt the army's recommendation to close the bridges for fear that this will be seen as a partition of Lebanon.

Lebanese Phalangist Emissary Meets With Kimche

TA061527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A Phalangist representative met with the director general of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem this afternoon and afterward said that David Kimche had expressed Israel's support for the establishment of a strong government in Lebanon. The emissary said that Israel opposes any proposal to divide Lebanon. Kimche told him that Israel is trying to persuade Walid Junblatt's followers to lift the siege on the Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar.

Haddad Leaves Hospital; Advised To Take Rest

TA070619 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Haifa — South Lebanese militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad was discharged from the Rambam Hospital yesterday after four days of check-ups and treatment for "fatigue and exhaustion."

Deputy hospital director Dr. Tzvi Ben-Yishay said that Haddad was advised to take a vacation.

Ben-Me'ir Interviewed on Relations With Egypt

TA061352 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by Shalom Qital in the Tel Aviv Studio — live]

[Text][Qital] I believe relations between Israel and Egypt are not only static but may even be deteriorating. Is this not so?

[Ben-Me'ir] I believe everything should be seen within a wider context so we can put matters in the proper perspective. This is particularly important now because today, according to the Gregorian calendar, marks the 10th anniversary of the Yom Kippur war. However, I would say that clearly we have some points of dispute in relations with Egypt, and we insist that the peace treaty, in every detail, be fulfilled in both letter and spirit. There are a number of matters that we disagree on; we demand and will continue to demand that these are resolved. Nevertheless, I believe that these problems cannot change the basic fact, which outshines all other arguments, which is that we and Egypt are at peace. This is a reality, and despite the problems in our relations, one should nevertheless not ignore the many accomplishments — that is, that the Israeli-Egyptian border at present is a border of peace. All those who visited Elat over the holidays

could discern the difference between today and the situation 10 or even 8 or 7 years ago.

[Qital] But even if we talk about the accomplishments and not the problems, let us look at relations: Egypt does not have an ambassador in Tel Aviv and Israel comes under fire in the Egyptian press. I do not hear voices rising in harmonious songs of praise and joy.

[Ben-Me'ir] I wonder about your question somewhat, how peace is manifest in bilateral relations. Peace is manifest in the fact that there is no war, there are no threats of war, there is no danger of war from the southern front, which at one time was our major front. Let us not forget that a year ago we were in the midst of a war in Lebanon and yet did not have to confine even one solitary soldier to the overall arena called the southern front. So peace is expressed in open borders: Tens of thousands of people — of them thousands of Israelis — cross the Israeli-Egyptian border every month. There are diplomatic ties between Israel and Egypt on an ambassadorial level. Egypt did not lower the level of the representation. There is a problem, however, regarding the fact that Egypt recalled its ambassador for consultations. I believe there is no prior precedent in international relations for such lengthy consultations, which have now lasted 1 year. We are demanding that the ambassador return. There are also attacks by the Egyptian press which we are protesting, and will continue to protest, because they conflict with the spirit of peace. Yet for the sake of the entire truth, shall we say, we know that this sometimes occurs in relations between us and other countries with which we are at peace, such as West European countries. We can recall the anti-Israeli instigation in countries such as France and Britain only 1 year ago. So it is true that we are perhaps more sensitive than other countries to the Egyptian issue — and we may be justified in being so — but, again, every undertaking should be fulfilled and it is necessary to demand this. We want a warm rather than a cold peace. But with all the significance of the specifics of this issue, we should not be prevented from observing the fact that there is peace, which is manifest in everything: in the very existence of peace and in the absence of war or the the threat of war. This is a very great achievement.

[Qital] Still, regarding the details: How can one go from a cold peace to a warm peace? Do you think we will have to wait for the — presently unforeseen — withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, or are there any chances for some sort of thawing or progress in Israeli-Egyptian relations, such as, for example, returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, before Israel leaves Lebanon?

[Ben-Me'ir] First of all, Israel's position is unequivocal and adamant: There is absolutely no connection between the Lebanon issue and our relations with Egypt. This is also our view in relation to other countries. We are prepared to talk to all countries on any issue whatsoever, and these topics can be discussed with Egypt too, but we do not accept the Egyptian position that this should affect our bilateral relations as they are anchored in the peace treaty. A warm peace is not only related to the matter of the Egyptian ambassador, and it would perhaps be worthwhile to mention in this context that an Israeli ambassador is in Cairo. This must not be forgotten. The Israeli ambassador is just as important as the Egyptian ambassador. But a warm peace is also connected to the business of commerce. We have trade agreements which, unfortunately, have been deprived of any real substance by the Egyptians, who have turned these accords into a dead letter. To be precise, they did not revoke them altogether, but they converted them into a dead letter. There is no Egyptian tourism. Again, as important as this may be, this is not the essence of peace but is nonetheless important. Therefore, we will continue to take action with Egypt and everywhere else, and I hope Egypt itself will comprehend that it is important for its own interests to prevent this peace from becoming frozen and endangered because peace must be between nations, not only between countries. I hope we will make progress here. An Israeli minister, after all, visited Egypt not long ago. Minister Moda'i also met with the Egyptian president. These are very complex pieces in the jigsaw puzzle, and I always say that the picture should be seen in its entirety and in a balanced way. There are problems; there are matters in which the Egyptians are not acting properly, and we will demand that they correct these. Still, it cannot tarnish the very fact which I regard as very important — which is significant and good for Israel as well as for Egypt and the region as a whole — that today there is peace between Israel and Egypt. However, it should be warmed up considerably. As far as Israel is concerned, we will take every measure possible in every contact or exchange with Egypt — and not only with Egypt — to persuade it to thaw relations. I am optimistic and believe it will happen with time, so that the trend will be positive, not — God forbid — the opposite.

[Qital] We will bid you farewell, Dr Ben-Me'ir, on this note of optimism. Thank you.

Farm Equipment Sales to Saudi Arabia Reported

TA070618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Israel is selling agricultural equipment to Saudi Arabia and China. This was disclosed by a senior Israeli official at the Agritech exhibition in Tel Aviv. He said the Saudis were buying Israeli irrigation equipment through European dealers in spite of Saudi Arabia's commitment to the Arab boycott of Israel. The official confirmed that Israeli experts have been sent to China to advise on the use of Israeli agricultural equipment. Israel and China do not have diplomatic relations.

French Veterans Affairs Minister Visits

TA061715 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] — The Defense Ministry hosted Jean Laurain, the French minister of veterans affairs, accompanied by the director general of his ministry and the French ambassador to Israel, who visited the ministry's Rehabilitation Department. They met with the director of the department, Arye Fink, who told them about the activities and treatment given to IDF disabled, bereaved families, and demobilized soldiers.

PANA Director Complains of Nonpaying Subscribers
AB051435 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 5 (AFP) — The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) has complained of operational difficulties because of lack of funds and criticised subscribers in the Organisation of African Unity for not paying their annual subscriptions. Addressing the second day of a week-long PANA seminar here, PANA Deputy Director-General Dixon Kwame Affrey hinted today that the agency would stop supplying news to such non-paying subscribers. He said that since 1979 only Zambia and Lesotho had paid their subscriptions out of the Southern African member states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia. The PANA official also said the organisation was "beset by huge telex bills incurred in transmitting its stories to its 40 member states," adding that only 24 percent of the total contributions targeted by heads of state of the member countries in 1979 had been received.

"We are finding it very difficult to operate because of lack of funds," Mr Affrey told the seminar. "We cannot employ journalists due to this problem. Please pay your dues."

PANA began practical operations on May 25 this year with six stories and today it has expanded to send out 50 stories daily to its more than 40 members. It has transmitted over one million words since its start, said Mr. Affrey.

PANA To Begin Transmitting in Arabic
AB061700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The information adviser to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, Prof Alfred Okubo of Nigeria, says the agency will operate in English, French, and Arabic languages. PANA is at the moment operating in English and French. Professor Okubo, who was speaking in an interview with newsmen in Washington, United States, said not all countries who receive PANA were transmitting to it directly because of lack of necessary telecommunication equipment, manpower, and finance. He said that the idea of introducing news agency journalism in the universities and institutes in Africa was discussed at a recent meeting of editors in chief of 37 African news agencies and liberation movements. Professor Okubo explained that PANA was going to collaborate with them to ensure that the objective was realized.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Returns From USSR; Activities Noted

LD070753 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and official of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, last night returned to Algeria after a 4-day visit to the Soviet Union in response to the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Mohamed Cherif Messaadia during his stay in Moscow held talks with a delegation from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party headed by Konstantin [name as heard], member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. These talks dealt with the bolstering and strengthening of bilateral relations between the two parties. The visit of the official of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party to the Soviet Union has been crowned with the signing of a protocol of cooperation between the two parties and a joint statement to be issued this Saturday.

Congo President Concludes Stopover in Algiers

PM061221 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 22 Sep 83 p 1

[APS report: "Sincere Solidarity Between Algeria and the Congo"]

[Text] Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso left Algiers yesterday morning [21 September] at the end of a brief working visit to Algiers. The Congolese head of state was seen off by Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo and prime minister; and by Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Ali Oubouzar; Colonel Ali Bouhadja, member of the Central Committee and commander of the Seventh Military Region; and Mr Amor Benghezal, director of the Foreign Ministry African Department. President Sassou-Nguesso and Mr Abdelghani had previously listened to the two countries' national anthems and reviewed a detachment of the Republican Guard, which provided the guard of honor. Just before leaving Algeria, the president of the People's Republic of the Congo sent President Chadli Bendjedid a message in which he writes in particular:

"As I and my delegation leave your beautiful country for France, I would like to thank you very deeply for the very warm and friendly welcome which you and the Algerian authorities have given us. Your customary amenability and the special attention which you give to our relations are the guarantee of sincere solidarity between our two countries in cooperation and of the triumph of the African cause."

LIBYA

Officials Receive ROK Construction Minister

LD061935 Tripoli JANA in English 1834 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijah 29, Oct 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of oil this afternoon received the South Korean minister of construction and discussed with him means of bolstering cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and South Korea. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Marine Transport this morning received the minister of construction of South Korea who arrived here last night. The meeting discussed furthering various aspects of cooperation between both countries.

JANA Cites Reports on Niger 'Coup d'Etat'

LD061501 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Oct (JANA) — According to urgent reports,a coup d'etat took place this morning in Niger against the regime of General Seyni Kountche. Niamey airport has been closed to air traffic since the morning and troops are spread throughout the streets of the capital, according to the same reports. Intense automatic fire was heard intermittently in Niamey, particularly in the vicinity of the presidential palace, the reports add.

JANA Cites Belgian Paper on 'Show Coup' in Zaire

LD070935 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, Dhulhijah 29, Oct 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Belgian daily *Die Morgan* quoted reliable sources that Mobutu's agent regime in Zaire has planned a show coup in the palace, to provide him with an opportunity to get rid off his enemies who are increasing day by day. The paper explained that Mobutu has promised his friends to organize a show coup during his absence from the country and this will be an opportunity to get rid of domestic opposition. The paper reported that two members of Parliament, Munga Malwaba and Makenda Manga, who opposed Mobutu, have been kidnapped, and many others received telephone calls threatening their lives. The paper said that General Bengala and General Botete have vouched to carry out a large scale oppression campaign during Mobutu's absence, as he wants to improve his image abroad and end internal opposition.

Die Morgan daily said that it has not been possible to contactan important opposition leader, Bassasi, who, was arrested last August and who presented a grave danger to Mobutu. He belongs to the same tribe.

The leader of Zairian opposition abroad, Karl I Bond, who resides in Brussels, confirmed the truth about all the previous revelations made by the same newspaper.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN Blames Algeria for Latest OAU Failure

PM061458 Casablanca Le Matin in French 27 Sep 83 pp 1,2

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Aim Is To Annex Our Saharan Provinces"]

[Text]So the 21 September meeting of the OAU implementation committee in Addis Ababa, in keeping with the resolutions adopted unanimously in Nairobi for the organization of a ref-

erendum in our Saharan provinces, a cease-fire, and a census of the population called on to vote, has ended in failure. The cause of the failure rests in the introduction of a new element which completely distorts the nature of the Nairobi texts and casts doubt on the resolutions adopted by the 18th summit: As Nigerian External Affairs Minister Audu has stressed, instead of dealing with the real problem, that is, the holding of a referendum, the desire is to force Morocco to recognize the mercenaries at all costs. That is nonsense, since such an "appeal" prejudges the referendum results and turns a group of mercenaries in the pay of a foreign country into an equal partner of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The referendum's aim is to enable the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces to say whether they want to remain within the Moroccan nation. There is absolutely no question of choosing between Morocco and the so-called Polisario.

Morocco could not, therefore, accept such a recognition in advance, and it let this be known vigorously. Its refusal thus surprised no one on the implementation committee, and three countries, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sudan, opposed the mooted scenario, whose aim was to thwart the holding of the referendum by arguing Morocco's refusal to sit alongside the mercenaries. The essential point, they stressed, was to hold the referendum, not to force Morocco to accept a fundamental concession unacceptable to it on the political as well as on the legal level. The Algerian media's reaction in this affair has been significant. Since the 22 February meeting at Oujda, the relative silence observed by Algiers gave grounds for hope and, in our country, for good faith: We believed that a normalization process had begun, especially since everyone was stressing the need for understanding, cooperation, and the removal of marginal conflicts.

But the silence was merely a decoy. The new aggression mounted against our territory showed even then that nothing had changed. The Algerian press' harsh, brutal, and aggressive reaction following the Addis Ababa failure, for which it places full responsibility on Morocco, shows that it was merely waiting for this pretext.

Morocco's attitude, let us stress, has been quite different. The king, who let his viewpoint regarding the mercenaries be known firmly and clearly, believed in all objectivity that the implementation committee would disregard the secondary issue of "direct contacts" and sent his own son at the head of the Moroccan delegation. Morocco's good intentions were also reaffirmed by the crown prince, who recalled that Morocco remained in favor of holding a referendum in conjunction with the OAU.

For its part, Algeria has hardly stopped scheming. It is to be recalled that Algeria initially approved entirely the action taken by Morocco to recover its Saharan provinces, undoubtedly because it calculated that this recovery would not take place for a long time. Subsequently, after the matter was referred to the court at the Hague, it changed its attitude completely, even going so far as hostility pure and simple after the Green March and the Madrid accords. To justify its attitude, Algiers began voicing at every opportunity the slogan of self-determination for the Saharan provinces.

But we have seen in the past that the "self-determination" that the Algerian leaders called for was of a very distinctive kind. Self-determination cannot be judged in advance. For Algeria, the self-determination of the Saharan provinces means exclusively the creation of an "independent" state controlled by the Polisario Front, the Saharan population's "legitimate representative." In these circumstances it can be seen that Algeria stepped up its maneuvering so as to prevent the holding of a free referendum, whose outcome it knew very well, first by means of trickery carried out with the complicity of [OAU secretary general] Edem Kodjo, and later at the 19th summit by managing to include an "appeal" which, had it been followed up, would have short-circuited the referendum. All this acquires a clear significance. Algeria is seeking by any means to create a puppet state in our Saharan provinces governed by its mercenaries and its henchmen. This is a pure and simple annexation of the Sahara through the mediation of mercenaries.

We are now compelled to state that, despite all the deviations of Algerian policy, this aim has remained constant for it. The most hegemonist power in Africa, which has derived territorial advantages from decolonization such as no other country in the world has obtained, this Algeria which calls itself the champion of the peoples' freedom, wants quite simply to annex our part of the Sahara, even if it entails flouting the will of the population, so as to ultimately gain the outlet to the Atlantic that it lacks and, at the same time, to sever Morocco's African links and encircle this country whose glorious history, prestigious past, and prominent role it has always morbidly envied. By seizing the Sahara by whatever means it can, it knows that it will be able to stifle it.

The aim for Algiers is clearer than ever: the occupation and annexation of our Sahara. And that Morocco will never accept.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Meets Arab League's Klibi

JN061208 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York, 6 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak yesterday met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi within his meetings outside the UN General Assembly session. The meeting dealt with the Arab issues presented at the UN General Assembly session in particular and international issues in general. Klibi and Mirghani asserted the need to coordinate the Arab delegations' activities to achieve the best positive results in favor of the presented Arab issues. In another development, Muhammad Mirghani participated in a meeting of the Arab group's foreign ministers which was attended by Chedli Klibi, and which discussed the means of complete coordination and common measures among the Arab delegations to give momentum to the Arab issue. The Arab foreign ministers will later hold a closed meeting to guarantee complete coordination at the UN session and to discuss preparations for the summit conference which will convene in Saudi Arabia.

ETHIOPIA

Sidamo Liberation Forces Kill 192 Soldiers

EA061212 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] *Sharu*, the Sidama [ethnic group in Sidamo region] liberation movement's publication, has said that the Sidama liberation movement forces killed 192 enemy soldiers, wounded many others, and captured 45 assorted weapons in 6 clashes between their forces and enemy forces in the months of June, July, and August. In another development, enemy soldiers brutally killed 20 innocent people, including 7 women and 4 children in Hora and Aman, the publication added.

KENYA

Tanzanian President Congratulates Moi on Election

EA061243 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi continues to receive messages of congratulations on his reelection as the president of the Republic of Kenya and member of parliament for Baringo Central. The latest message has come from President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In his message President Nyerere, on behalf of the people and the Government of Tanzania and on his own behalf, extended sincere congratulations and best wishes to President Moi and the people of Kenya. He said that the landslide victory in the election has undoubtedly been possible due to President Moi's wise and able leadership. President Nyerere went on to say that President Moi's election is yet another clear indication of the popular support and confidence which the people of Kenya have in him.

President Nyerere pledged his readiness and that of his government to cooperate with the Government of Kenya in all spheres. The Tanzanian leader said that for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples, he looks forward to working with President Moi in the search for possible ways of cooperation and enhancement of peace and harmony for the two countries. President Nyerere wished President Moi good health and peace, progress, and prosperity for the Kenyan people.

TANZANIA

APS Interviews Nyerere on Algerian Relations

LD061318 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Algiers, 6-10-83 (APS) — Before his departure and following a friendly and a working visit, President Julius Nyerere recalled during an exclusive interview granted to the ALGERIAN PRESS AGENCY (A.P.S.) the evolution of the Algero-Tanzanian cooperation, the situation in Africa and the problem of getting independence of the continent as well as other present international subjects. The Tanzanian president said the Algero-Tanzanian cooperation dates back to the independence of the two countries. Tanzania alike Algeria was engaged in a double process, the strengthening of the national independence and carrying out of the liberation of national independence of the African Continent. [sentence as received]

We enjoyed an active support from Algeria in the two cases he underlined before recalling that already in 1964 at the moment Tanzania was working towards reinforcing the modernization of its [word indistinct] the first assistance in this effort came from Algeria which offered a ship full of arms and munitions. This cooperation was being reinforced up to now Nyerere underlined. As concerns the Algerian problems especially the carrying out of independence still existing in Africa can find a quick solution we hope that these problems will be solved by peaceful means but if negotiations fail, the only remaining solution is the armed struggle. [sentence as received]

Mr. Nyerere called on the African peace loving countries to carry on backing the peoples suffering from the colonial domination so that they can achieve their legitimate aspirations for independence and freedom.

The Tanzanian head of state also recalled fight for the setting down of a more equitable and new international economic order and said he is pessimistic as for the achievement for a short run of this aspiration because of the obstacles created by the countries which draw advantage from the present status quo marked by the deterioration of terms of exchange. The economic independence constitutes the second phase, the most crucial step of our struggle it is harder for we affect the very imperialism. As for the long run, he said he is optimistic for he said, when people realize that a situation is unacceptable and they decide to change it, they often succeed in doing it.

UGANDA

Opposition Party To Boycott Anniversary

AB061810 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Kampala, Oct 6 (AFP) — The opposition Democratic Party in Uganda has announced that it will boycott Sunday's 21st anniversary of independence from Britain and mourn Ugandans killed in the country, among them opposition MP Africanus Sembatya, shot dead at his home in Kampala this week. Statements issued here today by the Democratic Party executive committee and parliamentary group said the two bodies would boycott the celebrations to mourn all those who have been murdered in cold blood in Uganda since independence. The parliamentary group said the Ugandan Government should offer an explanation of how a large group of armed men managed to kill Mr. Sembatya in his house in the Kololo suburb of the capital, which is patrolled at night by security forces. The opposition MP's called for an immediate investigation into the circumstances of the murder, and for investigations into the killings over the past two years of two other MP's, Joseph Muhangi and George Bamuturaki, and other prominent figures. It said the government of President Milton Obote had failed in its paramount duty to protect the lives and property of Ugandans, and called for its resignation to make room for a government that would fulfil that fundamental duty.

CAMEROON

Presidential Decrees Appoint Diplomatic Envoys

AB061800 Dakar PANA in French 1525 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Yaounde, 6 Oct (CAMNEWS/PANA) — President Paul Biya on Tuesday signed two important decrees, one appointing personnel in Cameroon's diplomatic missions abroad, and the second appointing personnel of the Ministry of Trade. On Wednesday another decree appointed personnel of the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

Under the first decree signed on Tuesday, Mr Jacques Roger Booh-Booh, minister plenipotentiary and formerly Cameroon's ambassador to the USSR, is appointed Cameroon's ambassador to France with residence in Paris. He replaces Mr Bakoto Salomon. Mr Paul Dontsop has been appointed Cameroon's ambassador to the USSR, with residence in Moscow, to replace Mr Booh-Booh, who has been appointed to France.

Mr Francois-Xavier Tchoangui has been appointed minister counsellor at the Cameroon Embassy in Belgium with the rank of a minister plenipotentiary. He was formerly inspector general of diplomatic and consular missions at the Foreign Ministry, a post which is now vacant.

Mr Tsessue Daniel, principal civil administrator, has been appointed consul general of Cameroon to Libreville. He was formerly director of general administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He replaces Mr Tankwa Njikam Gabriel.

CHAD

GUNT 'Information Note' Distributed at Vittel

AB062145 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the French-African summit which has just ended, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] sent an important delegation to Paris. The delegation was led by Colonel Kamougue Wadar Abderkader, vice president of the GUNT. Members of the delegation were able to make several contacts with the delegates to the Vittel meeting. They also distributed an information note to the participants at the conference for their attention. This note contributed greatly to making them understand the Chadian problem. Here is, for the second time [as heard], the broadcast of this document:

Information note for the attention of the French-African conference in Vittel: Because the French-African conference must discuss the Chadian problem — France being itself implicated in this problem — and because the GUNT will not be represented at this conference, it has chosen to express itself one way or the other. The present information note is being addressed to all delegations participating in this Vittel summit, and it follows the news conference given by President Goukouni Oueddei on 21 September.

During the last few months the world press has certainly dealt with the Chadian probelm at length but it is not superfluous to ask precisely, once more, what the Chadian prolem really is. Is it a murderous madness that has possessed the Chadian people for almost 20 years without any serious motive? Is it a war between leaders, as people pretend to say, while knowingly ignoring the motivation of the people who are (?resisting) and those fighters who are fighting? Is it a conflict in which Chadians will only be the targets of some proud countries which are fighting to dominate their country?

The Chadian problem, first of all, is the fervent desire of an African nation to be free and to break the chains of neocolonial slavery and imperialist exploitation. It is the bloody repression of reactionary dictatorial regimes which have the active support of extra-African powers. The Chadian problem is also the intolerable interference of France and the United States into an internal and African conflict in defiance of all resolutions and declarations by the OAU and its chairman. The Chadian problem is the fight of an oppressed people for independence and peace.

The military victory of the FAN in Ndjamena on 7 June 1982 in no way meant the end of the Chadian conflict or found a solution to the problem. It is precisely those who believed this who accepted the fait accompli that worsened the situation. In fact, how can we imagine that a government in which all factions that signed the Lagos accords are participating, except of course the FAN, should lose its territory in what looks like a putsch? This government has the confidence of the great majority of the Chadian people who have trusted in it all their hopes for the democratic normalization of the social and political life of the country. How can one imagine that the Chadian people, who took up arms to overthrow the personal and dictatorial regime of Tombalbaye, will easily accept the installation of a new regime of bloody terror [words indistinct]? How can we imagine that the Chadian popular masses who have always fought for freedom and democracy will (?set up) a sectarian regime which suppresses them?

What is the reality of the FAN leader who wants to impose himself on the country? First, politically, this is a regime (?imposed) on the entire people of the country for which it has provided no social development. In the southwest of the country, the general uprising by the people does not need to be proved again because the FAN is trying to impose itself through terror and blind repression. In the central-eastern and the southeastern part of the country, a true genocide of the people is being perpetrated in order to subjugate the region. The exodus of more than 1 million Chadians during the last 15 months to neighboring countries as well as the exile of three-fourths of the country's cadres demonstrate the rejection of the FAN regime. Second, militarily, the FAN, renamed FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] to suit his needs, is almost nonexistent. Gourou, Ounianga, Faya-Largeau, Oum Chalouba, Kalait, Biltine, Abeche are (?battlefields) where the FAN was decimated by the ANL [National Liberation Army] of the GUNT.

Which French troops ran to assist him [words indistinct] to the Habre regime and to enable him to reconstitute his troops by drafting the youths, including those attending school? [Words

indistinct] of the ANL of the GUNT, the demise of the bloody administration of the FAN is today inevitable [words indistinct]. Anxious to preserve imperialist neocolonial interests in this African region, Paris and Washington decided to run to the rescue of the bloody administration by sending modern (?war) equipment, by setting up an expeditionary Zairian force of 2,000 men [words indistinct] from Israel, strengthened by mercenaries. All these did not halt the action embarked upon by the GUNT. Thus, Reagan decided to escalate one step further by massively sending (?war) equipment [words indistinct] with 700 American soldiers based in Khartoum, the establishment of an (?expeditionary) French force whose official strength as given by Paris, is put at 3,000 paratroopers. Therefore, Chad has become militarily occupied by a multinational expeditionary force. Thus, the conflict, which was strictly an internal matter, has taken on international dimensions. Such is the present situation of the Chadian problem. The concerted neocolonist intervention of Paris and Washington in this matter reminds one of the colonial presence in Indochina, Algeria and — closer to us here [as heard] — of America's policy in Central America.

It is true that the main dream of American imperialists is to reduce all the peoples of Third World [words indistinct] independence and liberty. [Passage indistinct]. One is tempted to believe that in Chad France is playing the role of an auxiliary for the United States. Third, the so-called Libyan presence on the side of the GUNT's ANL, the participation in the fighting of the phantom Islamic Legion, also serve as pretexts for Franco-American intervention. In support of these allegations are photos allegedly taken by satellite. We would like to believe that satellites are capable of determining the nationality of the soldiers they photograph. The Libyan specter is in reality a cliche manipulated by the (?United States) because of their hostility toward the regime and the person of Al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct] of American interests in the Middle East and Africa.

If all this is true, then France plays the role of a watchdog of American interests. In any case, there are no Libyan troops with the GUNT, but even if there were, we could ask what principle is behind the FAN's call upon their Zairian, Israeli, American, French, and [words indistinct]. Besides, the GUNT is not ashamed of its friendly relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, relations that are not based on domination but are simply based on friendship and cooperation. These relations are similar to the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the GUNT and numerous progressive African countries.

Furthermore, the formidable military arrangements made by Paris in Chad are finally aimed at saving the Habre regime from disaster. That constitutes intolerable intervention in the internal affairs of Chad, especially from a country that condemns the Soviet Union for its action in Afghanistan and which claimed a few weeks ago that it did not want to play in Chad the role that the United States is playing in Central America. But it is a serious thing for Socialist France to fly to the aid of a bloody regime that has made torture and mass assassinations its guiding principle. This is a disgrace for France, country of freedom and the defense of human rights. Can one preach defense of human rights and democracy while helping to strengthen dictatorial regimes? If the political leaders of a country whip their people to get information from them, we must borrow Claude Cheysson's statement that Hissein Habre is a curse for the Chadian people. The massacre discovered behind his residency in [words indistinct] 1980 is unforgettable.

The last massacre discovered at Faya-Largeau on 10 August 1983 where more than 250 persons were divided in three groups and assassinated in cold blood [words indistinct]. France, by its [word indistinct] presence on the side of Habre objectively approves and covers the genocide of the Chadian people by the murderer of Ndjamena who is protected by French paratroopers.

Paris, which is marvellously playing a double game by setting up the expeditionary force in Chad, which it has experience in doing since the Algerian war, claims to be ready to help find a negotiated solution to the problem. Does this mean that France wants to forcibly impose its own solution or is it sincerely determined to end the Chadian bloodbath? It is right here to give to Mitterrand the benefit of the doubt.

We are, therefore, saying that the GUNT is ready to participate in any negotiation in the search for a political solution to the Chadian problem. As the saying goes, in order to lead one must be ready to search for this solution. Yet what is the attitude of the Ndjamena government in this affair? It is a constant attitude of systematic rejection of any peace proposal. Such behavior is characteristic of the FAN leader and illustrates his [words indistinct] instinct. Can one, therefore, believe that by this behavior Hissein Habre is (?obeying his master's voice)? [Passage indistinct]

We, therefore, repeat that the GUNT, comprising apart from the FAN the eight signatory factions of the Lagos accords, which are still in force, is ready to negotiate with the leaders of the OAU. One must not judge this preparedness of the GUNT as a weakness. We are all attached to peace. We know the price that the Chadian people have paid and are ready to pay again if necessary.

[Passage indistinct] as the Ndjamena government was allowed to participate in the 19th OAU summit, it is often said that the OAU has recognized Ndjamena. This is contradictory. In spite of its neocolonial statute, Chad is a country that is nevertheless a sovereign country, legally speaking. It is, therefore, the duty of its people and its people alone to judge this issue. The important thing is that at Lagos it was the Chadian parties themselves which decided by national consensus to choose Goukouni and Kamougue to form the GUNT. [Passage indistinct] Chad is, therefore, not a protectorate of the OAU or of any country or organization.

Bardai Radio Notes Vittel Summit Conclusion

AB062053 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The French-African summit of Vittel finally ended on Tuesday evening. As could be expected, the Chadian question monopolized that meeting, thus pushing the other issues to the background in spite of their importance. Everyone is aware of the outcome of the discussions on the Chadian problem. All the delegations share the view that there is the need for a political solution based on national reconciliation.

LIBERIA

Doe Makes Statement on Return From France

AB061802 Dakar PANA in English 1745 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Oct (LINA/PANA) — The chairman of the ruling People's Redemption Council (PRC) of Liberia has said that a minimum level of economic recovery was a necessary precondition for returning Liberia to constitutional rule in 1985. Head of state Samuel Kanyon Doe made the statement at the Executive Mansion (State House) when he addressed the nation upon his return from a 12-day official visit to the USA and France. He said, "It would be foolhardy on our part to plunge the country into politics without a sound economic foundation to guarantee a smooth transition and future stability." The PRC Government had promised to return the country to civilian rule in 1985. A constitutional commission set up by the PRC has drafted a new Constitution for the country in preparation for elections in 1984. At present, a 59-man constitutional advisory assembly is reviewing the draft document for appropriate recommendations to the PRC.

Commander in chief Doe said he had stressed this precondition for a return to constitutional rule to the American President, Ronald Reagan, when they held talks in New York on 25 September.

He said President Reagan praised the record of the PRC Government on human rights, and expressed America's continued support for the PRC Government's endeavours for national reconstruction. Mr Doe was also critical of some government officials who, he said, expect "commissions and kickbacks as pre-requisites for the approval and implementation of development projects." He noted that such a negative tendency had "hurt the Liberian economy in no small way," and vowed to set an example to anyone indulging in practice that would hamper the nation's economic growth. He said that even though his government had "persistently" allowed ministers and heads of government agencies to exercise a high degree of freedom in running the affairs of their respective ministries, it has not obtained the desired output from them. CIC Doe re-emphasized that "a new Liberia must be based on democracy, discipline, and moral decency," that required men and women of high integrity and loyalty to our country to help fulfill these goals.

He attributed the recent wave of student unrest in the country to the introduction of foreign ideologies in Liberian schools by socialistic-oriented professors.

To curb student uprisings in Liberia, CIC Doe said educators in the country, including university authorities and the Ministry of Education, would be held responsible for accommodating and harbouring individuals who attempt to teach socialism and Marxism to Liberian youths. He noted that these individuals continue to defy government's ban on political activities and insist on organizing clandestine movements. The Liberian head of state then issued a stern warning to parents that the PRC Government will not hesitate to deal "drastically" with any incidents of unrest on campuses designed to disturb the peace and tranquility of the nation.

NIGER

Kountche Returns to Niamey From France

AB061835 Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 6 Oct (AFP) — General Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger, returned to Niamey Thursday evening from France where he attended the Franco-African summit in Vittel. President Kountche, who arrived in Niamey where an attempted coup d'etat was foiled a few hours earlier on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, was accompanied by Upper Voltan head of state Captain Thomas Sankara, with whom he had talks for 15 minutes before seeing him off. Asked about events which took place in his absence from Niamey, the president played down the attempted coup, a word which he described as too strong. Describing the attempt at destabilizing the country as pure human ambition, he said it was premature to name the authors of this unpleasant event which in no way undermines the credibility of Niger nor internal security and peace.

President Kountche said there were no signs that anything was going to happen, and congratulated officers and soldiers of Niger who have always placed the people's and nation's interest above some undeclared personal interests.

President Kountche described the situation in Niamey and the rest of Niger as already normal. He added that the capital's airport, which was closed to traffic during the day, has been reopened to commercial flights.

Comments on Vittel Summit

AB062103 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] As we reported at the beginning of this cast, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, attended the 10th session of the Franco-African summit of Vittel. On his arrival in Niamey, Gen Kountche hailed the setting up of various economic communities on the African Continent.

[Begin Kountche Recording] This is our first participation in this meeting which every year brings together a certain number of heads of state from Africa — Francophone, Lusophone, anb Anglophone Africa — together with the French head of state. It is an informal forum which enables the leaders of Africa and France to discuss issues of common interest. All of these countries are linked to the European Community by the Lome Convention, so we took advantage of our presence in France to exchange ideas on how to negotiate for the next Lome convention, especially with regard to the deterioration of trade terms. Of course, the degree of deterioration differs with each African country. Within the framework of our bilateral relations with France, other problems were raised, including French aid to our countries, cooperation among a certain number of African countries, and [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]. We also discussed the situation prevailing in Namibia [words indistinct]. We also had the opportunity to raise the problem of Angola [words indistinct]. Although it is an informal meeting, it helps strengthen our

relations and permits an exchange of views on current burning issues. You will agree with me that even if the Chadian conflict was not settled, we were able to exchange views on the Chadian issue [words indistinct] which will open the way to negotiations for a national reconciliation. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Further on Unsuccessful Coup Attempt in Niamey

Correspondent on Coup Attempt

LD061359 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] [Announcer] With the help of our correspondent (Kamel Jaider), I propose to attempt to take stock of what has happened in Niamey in the last few hours.

[(Jaider)] Yes, indeed, there is talk of intense firing, not only around the presidency of the republic, but also in the proximity of the military headquarters and the seat of the National Gendarmerie, three buildings which are situated in the same area of the Niger capital. Barricades of the forces of order have been erected at the capital's nerve centers, while armored cars control all the town's crossroads. However, some of these barricades were raised this morning to allow a normal resumption of activities, which indicates that the situation has normalized. Moreover, observers note that the town has been calm since this morning and that shopkeepers opened their shops normally.

Naturally everyone is wondering what happened during the night. For the moment it is still not known if there were any casualties. A ministerial meeting is currently being held chaired by Niger Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane, a meeting assembling all members of the government present in Niamey, several other members being in the company of President Seyni Kountche, who is expected in Niger this afternoon on his return from Paris via the Algerian capital. We have thus to wait for the arrival of the head of state in order to know more about this affair. What is certain, and the prime minister has just confirmed this, is that there was a limited attempt at a military coup.

[Announcer] The sole element, (Lamel) to which it is possible for us to make reference, albeit very cautiously, the sole element lies in President Kountche's decision to discipline recently — last month — two important personalities in the Niger Army.

[(Jaider)] Yes, a major who was a former member of the Supreme Military Council which was in power since 1974, and a lieutenant colonel who was a Niamey prefect until February 1983, who were — I quote the decree of the head of state at the time — discharged as a measure of discipline. The major in question, (Boulama Manga) has commanded the National Gendarmerie before actively participating in the overthrow of President Hamani Diori in April 1974 and appeared in the list of the 13 members of the Supreme Military Council who had just taken over power. There you have all that we know about recent developments in the Niger Army.

[Announcer] I would add, (Kamel), that of course there is no question of our saying that it is these personalities in the Niger Army who are behind this attempted coup d'etat. As (Kamel) so rightly said, we will no doubt have to wait for the return of President Kountche to his country this afternoon to find out more.

Officers Behind Coup Attempt

AB071338 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, Oct 7 (AFP) — Officers close to President Seyni Kountche were behind the unsuccessful and shortlived coup attempt in Niger early yesterday, while the president was away; generally well-informed sources here said today. Some of the officers were said to be on the run and suspected of having sought to flee to neighbouring Upper Volta. Official sources however declined to give any information on the circumstances of the attempted putsch, saying only that investigation of the authors and any accomplices, and possible ramifications, was under way. There was also no indication of the number of casualties of the gun battles, marked by intense automatic fire in the vicinity of the presidency and armed forces headquarters. There were unconfirmed rumours today of several dead and dozens of more or less seriously wounded. Informed sources said arrests had taken place in Niamey,yesterday and last night, of officers of various units and security services and of civilians close to the government.

On his return to Niger yesterday afternoon, from the Franco-African summit in eastern France, General Kountche sought to play down events, saying the term coup was a bit strong. The situation was back to normal, he said, and today the capital had recovered its normal busy aspect. Public services were functioning normally and the markets were active. But there was a reinforced, though discreet, security deployment in the area of the presidency and Army headquarters. The broadcasting and telecommunications centres were also under heavier-than-usual guard. Armoured cars which had been seen in the vicinity had returned to their bases. Toward midday, social and professional associations in Niamey were organizing a mass meeting in the national stadium in support of General Kountche, the Supreme Military Country, and the Armed Forces.

Kountche Names Those Involved

AB071405 Paris AFP in French 1325 Gmt 7 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 7 Oct (AFP) — Niger President General Seyni Kountche explained in a radio broadcast today the facts of the abortive coup that took place in Niamey in the night of Wednesday while he was in France after attending the Franco-African summit in Vittel. President Kountche explained that among the leaders of this abortive coup were Lieutenant Amadou Oumarou, alias Bonkano, of the National Gendarmerie, who is his special security adviser and the commander of the presidential guard which is in charge of his personal security; Lietenant Idrissa Amadou, an officer of the Gendarmerie; Lieutenant Sidikou, the commander of the Niamey battalion of the Armed Forces; Major Amadou Seydou; and Mahamane Sidikou, the permanent undersecretary of the prime minister's office.

According to Gen Kountche, Mahamane Sidikou, a former director of the television network, prepared a draft statement and

press statements announcing the creation of a Niger People's Defense Council in Niger to replace the Supreme Military Council (CMS), which has been in power since 15 April 1974 as well as the government.

According to the president, the first three officers mentioned are on the run. President Kountche explained further that before the attempt, the putschists had arrested several top-ranking military officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seibou, the chief of Defense Staff. He paid tribute to Major Toumba Boubacar, the deputy chief of Defense Staff, who took command of the armed forces during the coup attempt and managed to nullify the whole attempt.

NIGERIA

Shagari Addresses NPN Executive Committee

AB070952 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Lagos, Oct 6 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari said today in Lagos that the present NPN [National Party of Nigeria] - controlled Federal Government would welcome constructive criticism and allow the opposition parties to continue to exist. President Shagari told what he described as the "thanks-giving meeting" of the NPN National Executive Committee (NEC) that "we do not believe in a one-party system where every voice is suppressed."

"We don't want them to die, but we want them to be progressively weakened. We do value opposition but not the type of opposition that will cause disunity and destruction," he said. The president told the NEC meeting, attended by party governors, national officers, and the newly elected members into the state and national assemblies, that the people returned the NPN to power because it was the only party capable of uniting them.

"Nigerians voted NPN because it transcends ethnicity and parochialism and we are happy from our performance. We have brought about a quiet revolution in our body politic," the president said.

He recalled that throughout the political history of the country, political parties had been dominated by demagogues who called themselves national leaders, but were "in fact tribal demi-gods." He said that the outbursts by other political parties were borne out of frustration because the NPN had broken new ground. "It was only in 1983 that God made Nigerians to see the light and made them to follow the path of grace and unity in diversity within our great nation, and it was the first time we cut across ethnic boundaries and hero-worshipping," President Shagari said. "Whatever our opponents' frustration, they should remember that Nigeria belongs to all of us and, therefore, they should get themselves into the scheme of things in peace and unity." President Shagari pledged that his administration would not only make Nigeria prosperous during his second term in office, but would also ensure the unity of the country.

The national chairman of the party, Chief Adisa Akinloye, told members of the NEC that they should regard the NPN's victory as a great challenge, adding that they must give their very best to the people, irrespective of their political affiliations.

Chief Akinloye said that the full history of the last elections and details of the atrocities committed by the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] would be published soon. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) covering the meeting reports that Senator David Dafinone and Senator-elect Edwin Clarke used the opportunity to lobby vigorously for votes among their colleagues for the Senate presidency.

NPN Council Decides To Reduce Ministries

AB062150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The number of federal ministries is to be reduced from 26 to 19. The number of ministers will also be reduced from 46 to 35, and special advisers from (?13) to 7. These were some of the decisions taken today in Lagos by the National Executive Council [NEC] of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN. The NEC also resolved that the maximum number of ministries to be created by any state controlled by the NPN shall be 12 while the maximum number of commissioners to be appointed in such states must not be more than 15. The number of special advisers was put at five.

According to the NEC, the basic salary of each NPN governor shall be 17,000 naira per annum and a consolidated annual allowance of 3,600 naira, while the salary of a deputy governor shall be 15,000 naira and a consolidated annual allowance of 2,400 naira., The salary of a commissioner will be 13,500 naira per annum with an annual consolidated allowance of 3,000 naira.

The NEC resolved that the present zoning policy of the party be maintained for the next 4 years. It said further that (?the position) of Senate president had been (?zoned) into the Cross River, Rivers, and Bendel States. The NEC warned that anybody outside the zone contesting the position of the Senate president thereby will be expelled from the party.

Panel Overturns Court Ruling Favoring Ojukwu

AB070858 Lagos NAN in English 0809 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Enugu, Oct 6 (NAN) — A three-man federal appeal court panel, headed by Justice John Phil-Ebosie, yesterday in Enugu unanimously overturned the judgment of Nnewi High Court which ruled that Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu won the Onitsha senatorial seat. The three justices in their separate judgments indicted the lower court for its ruling and picked holes in Chief Ojukwu's petition for failing to join Fedeco's [Federal Electoral Commission] returning officer as a defendant. The panel said that the lower court erred "in not attaching due importance to the evidence of both the Nigerian Security Organisation and the police agents" that they had seen no violent atmosphere as alleged in Onitsha northeast constituency whose results the lower court had cancelled. The panel, however held that the lower court had jurisdiction to hear Chief Oju' wu's petition against Fedeco's declaration of Dr Edwin Onwudiwe as winner of the Onitsha senatorial election.

The judges, Justice John Phil-Ebosie, Justice Olaide Olatawura and Justice Sani Aikawa, awarded 2,000 naira costs in favor of Dr Onwudiwe.

SENEGAL

Gambia's President Jawara Stops Over in Dakar

AB062225 Dakar PANA in French 1330 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Dakar, 6 Oct (APS-SENEGAL/PANA) — Dr Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, made a stopover in Dakar-Yoff yesterday afternoon. The Gambian head of state, who was returning from the Franco-African summit in Vittel after an official visit to Saudi Arabia, was welcomed by Medoune Fall, the minister of armed forces. In a statement to the press, the Gambian head of state said the Franco-African summit is an informal meeting which permits African and French heads of state to exchange views on bilateral and international issues in the fields of politics, economy, and security of the various countries.

Questioned on the situation in Chad, President Jawara said that the conference considered that respect for the territorial integrity of this country was emphasized. Next, President Jawara further said, the participants considered it necessary for all Chadians to come together to resolve their problems. In any case, said the Gambian head of state, all the participants decided to help the Chadians in this direction.

President Jawara, who was accompanied by his wife and Foreign Affairs Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang, left Dakar early this evening for Banjul.

TOGO

Eyadema Returns; Congo Leader Stops Over

AB070852 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema returned to Lome early yesterday afternoon from Paris. During his visit to France, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally attended the 10th Franco-African summit in Vittel. His return to Lome yesterday was celebrated in a festive mood at the Tokoin airport. In addition to members of the Central Committee, the corporate bodies, military officers, and several other dignitaries were at the airport to welcome General Eyadema back home. The vanguard party activists group of the capital was also there to tell him: We missed you so much.

The Togolese presidential plane was preceded at the airport by another aircraft carrying Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who made a technical stopover in Lome. The two heads of state then held discussions lasting a few minutes at the VIP lounge. After the discussions, before leaving for town, General Eyadema accompanied his Congolese counterpart back to his plane for the takeoff.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Gives Press Conference in Paris

AB061650 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, gave a news conference today at the Meridien Hotel in Paris. About 60 journalists attended this conference. Several issues were discussed during this news conference, in particular bilateral cooperation between Upper Volta and France and foreign issues. Here is an extract of this news conference where the CNR chairman speaks of the enemies of the Upper Voltan people:

[Begin Sankara recording] In fact [passage indistinct] a colonial type of army, and decided to use the people's arms against the people (?instead of) the enemies [words indistinct] order and discipline, because our country wants to live and cannot live in disorder. They are not many, as I said, but they are powerful. They have the weapons, they have a hold on the economy, and they have relations outside. They are supported. This enables these enemies of the people to divert the lean resources of the Upper Voltan people and they do this with impunity, because it is out of the question for the bourgeois justice to condemn bourgeois people for embezzlement. And we know them in Upper Volta. They are well housed and go about in the streets in luxury cars, they live in luxurious houses and [words indistinct] which they come to deposit in European banks. [words indistinct] money stolen from the Upper Voltan people and they go put it in the bank.

These enemies, as I said, are very powerful [words indistinct]. When they become ill they are evacuated to the best hospitals here in Paris and elsewhere. There are many of them who do so. Meanwhile, thousands of Upper Voltans are turned back [words indistinct] with the hope that heaven will have (?mercy) on them and spare them frequent illnesses. [words indistinct] seriously injured people, sick people who do not have even the minimum health care. They have paid taxes to enable [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] This is the reason why the literacy rate in our country is very low. It is ridiculous. The rate is less than five percent. It is intolerable. They are our enemies. We must fight them because we know that it is out of the question to have a dialogue with them. There is no question of asking them to give up some of their interests. They will not. [words indistinct] until the majority of the people on whose behalf we are speaking succeeds in recovering what they have stolen and in imposing social justice on those who so far have dodged it. Unfortunately, these internal enemies are the servile representatives of extra Upper Voltan interests [words indistinct] and cannot tolerate that anything should come and somehow disturb the system. [Passage indistinct] Upper Voltans, to divert from their revolution. Imperialism then decided to send several tons of weapons to Upper Volta and mercenaries in order to reestablish its law and its order. This has (?lasted) 25 years, and we are firmly determined to fight it. Whenever they come to Upper Volta, as long as they are in the country, and as long as we are mobilized, we shall fight them. When the people stand up, it is imperialism that goes down and

that is what makes the imperialists afraid. [words indistinct] [end recording]

That was the CNR chairman. The head of state and CNR chairman will leave Paris tomorrow morning.

Sankara Returns From Trip to French Summit

AB06190 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Oct

[Editorial report] Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French at 1800 GMT on 6 October carries a live report from Ouagadougou airport on the arrival of head of state Thomas Sankara, after attending the French-African summit in Vittel, France. The reporter describes the various activities underway. He reports at 1810 GMT that the presidential plane has touched down. At 1812 GMT, the reporter says that Sankara is seen leaving the aircraft. After reviewing the troops and greeting the people, Sankara is driven into Ouagadougou, he says. Sankara made no airport statement. The report from the airport ends at 1840 GMT.

Comments on Summit

AB0622200 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Upper Voltan head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, who traveled on the same plane as head of state General Seyni Kountche, highlighted the affinities and friendship between our two countries.

[Begin Sankara recording] I would like to thank His Excellency President Seyni Kountche for the very warm and brotherly reception he granted me and my delegation during our short stopover in Niamey. We know that the people of Upper Volta and Niger have several things in common, and I hope we will be able to work together to build a fruitful and efficient unity among our peoples.

On the summit itself, I would say that we were invited by the French head of state, and we responded favorably to the invitation. But I have two observations to make on the summit: First of all, the summit affords several leaders the opportunity to exchange ideas on certain burning issues and to know one another better.

The second point is — and this is a source of worry to me — I was a bit worried to note that several African heads of state did not hesitate to go to a meeting in France, a meeting which is informal without any specific agenda, and without the ability to make decisions on issues, whereas the OAU, our continental organization which binds us all together, finds it very difficult to assemble enough heads of state to form a quorum for serious discussion. That is why I am worried — I am worried about and wonder if we are not trying to transfer the competence of our OAU. I was even more worried when the French president himself reminded us Africans that we have a forum within which we can discuss and settle a number of issues, namely the OAU. It is painful to note that it was somebody outside the OAU to remind us of this.

We in Upper Volta, faithful to our revolutionary commitment, have drawn some lessons. We do not have the right to make any judgments on the (?African) conference when we have not as yet attended any of them. [Words indistinct]. The next time we attend such a conference we would then be able to act [word indistinct] [end recording]

CDR Secretariat Replies to SNEAHV Statement

AB051900 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Statement issued in Ouagadougou on 4 October by the National Secretariat of the Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] in response to the National Trade Union of Upper Voltan African Teachers' [SNEAHV] press communique released in Ouagadougou on 28 September]

[Text] Following a general assembly held on 24 and 25 September 1983, the National Bureau of the National Trade Union of Upper Voltan African Teachers [SNEAHV] issued a press communique assessing the actions and revolutionary moves made in our country since 4 August 1983. The communique, which has been carried by some Upper Voltan media, has no other objective than to disrupt the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] by resorting to the tactic of (?diverting) and undermining operations in order to discredit the CNR, annihilate the favorable national and international response, and overthrow a popular government. Such objectives are threats against the revolution whose achievements we have freely and consciously chosen to defend at all cost. As its judgment of the achievements of the revolution, the document contains a series of deceitful and slanderous accusations and untrue statements. The National Secretariat of the CDR has therefore decided to reply because only the truth is revolutionary. Such a move is demanded by the need to avert the intoxication of the minds. It must be underlined that the press communique did not come from the SNEAHV as a whole. It was drafted by the reactionary and counterrevolutionary leadership, which has never concealed its ties with a certain reactionary political party well known for its counterrevolutionary tactics. This leadership is in fact in the minority because since 4 August 1983, a majority of the members of the SNEAHV have risen against that minority, and no longer recognize that leadership whose antistatutory, undemocratic, and opportunistic activities they have already denounced. It is more for convenience rather than our concern to respect the chronological order proposed by the controversial press communique that we have chosen to reply to the points as they were raised:

First point: Analysing the national situation, the CDR notes that if 25 November [1980] was more or less the direct result of the struggle of workers since the historic days of 3 January 1966, and 17 and 18 December 1975, etc, the SNEAHV can only notice that all the different regimes which have come and gone, up to this day, are only the expression of the internal contradictions of our National Army. In our opinion, the National Army is a part of Upper Voltan society whose (?progress) and contradictions it has always shared. Anything which happened in the civilian life reflected on military life. Internal contradictions within the Army were simply internal contradictions within the counterrevolutionary Upper Voltan society. That is why we are telling

the reactionary leadership of the SNEAHV that all the coup d'etats which have happened since 25 November 1980 are the expression of the contradictions which were within Upper Voltan society. The coups of 7 November [1982] and 4 August 1983 are the results of the popular will, for the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] was so repudiated and isolated in its antipeople policies that it disintegrated thanks to the struggle of the people. [words indistinct].

Second point: [words indistinct] and the distrust on the part of the majority of workers and the Upper Voltan people everywhere that at the moment the African Independence Party [PAI] is trying to get organized. As the chairman of the CNR said in his press conference of 22 August, the path taken by all the various leftist forces covers all the people in all sectors of national life in the CDRs organized in all the four corners of the country.

Third point: The SNEAHV notes that nothing has been done to make the 4 August 1983 proclamation more explicit concerning the CNR's perspectives and principles. The antagonistic and [words indistinct] reaction of the SNEAHV has been made clear. The CMRPN took 6 months to present its policies, but the CNR is only 2 months old. To build something durable, one needs the requisite time.

Fourth point: The SNEAHV notes that the CDR, which is a grassroots organization, has some elements of doubtful morals and has created an atmosphere of suspicion and threat. This is inherent in all revolutions. The CDR is quite aware of this, which is why it is emphasizing continued political training in order to clean up and even purify the revolution.

Fifth point: Finally, the SNEAHV notes that the regime is taking some antiworker measures involving arbitrary transfers and arbitrary retirement from the Army and civil service without taking into consideration the established regulations. The machinery of a revolutionary state is not the same as the machinery of a reactionary state. Revolutionary measures should be taken to make transfers and retirements from the civil service and the military, and these measures should not be confused with the old reactionary criteria. [Words indistinct] and yet the leadership of the SNEAHV did not react to that. On the contrary, it showed its support. The CMRPN, in 1981 [words indistinct] [passage indistinct]

Sixth point: That is why we denounce the acts of vandalism orchestrated and formented by the joint leadership of the Upper Voltan Progressive Union [UPV] and PAI, which was officially disavowed at the People's Hall. The control of the state by the people is an urgent revolutionary necessity. This might be considered by the reactionaries as an act of vandalism. In any case, revolutionary people draw their strength from criticism and self-criticism.

Seventh point: We now understand why the ban on party politics enabled only the UPV-PAI to gag the individual, collective, and trade union freedom of honest citizens. The reactionary and counterrevolutionary leadership of the SNEAHV helps us to understand that the dismissals, deportations, suspensions, and suppressions of the right to strike under the CMRPN enabled one party, controlled at the time by the SNEAHV leadership, to govern exclusively without consideration for the rights of workers, a right which the ILO tried in vain to prevail on the CMRPN to respect.

We also understand why no place has been made within the revolution for workers who are against any progressive change. We, the CDRs in the districts, towns and villages, [word indistinct] and the unemployed will continue to constitute the working force of this country. We are [words indistinct] the nonparticipation of the reactionary and counterrevolutionary leadership of the SNEAHV [words indistinct]

Eighth point: At the same time we denounce and condemn the antitrade union and antiworkers' acts by the National Education, Arts and Culture Ministry against the militants of the SNEAHV. Antiunion acts hit the progressive unions under the CMPRN to the knowledge of everyone. Where was the militant and fighting voice of the leadership of the SNEAHV? Nowhere.

Ninth point: In any case the SNEAHV henceforth disclaims any responsibility for the possible consequences of these acts. The revolutionary Upper Voltan people will be able to respond to the internal reactionary maneuvers. The retaliation will in particular be of a lightning force to meet with the [words indistinct] of the threat.

Tenth point: According to the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary reaction of the SNEAHV, there is no true revolution without the effective participation through the most representative mass organizations which, yesterday as today, are fighting for an independent, free, and prosperous Upper Volta. Absolutely, and you are right. Unfortunately revolution does not signify collaboration of class. It is painful to note that the reactionary and counterrevolutionary leaders of SNEAHV, which is threatened, panicked, and misguided, has led us to draw these conclusions. The reactionary and counterrevolutionary SNEAHV leadership is opposed to militant and sincere members. The reactionary and counterrevolutionary SNEAHV leadership is objectively the wooden horse of coward politicians whose credo in difficult moments is to call for a government of national unity. That is the proof of political blindness if not a provocation, because to back the wrong horse at this time of the revolution is to be left inexorably behind time. The reactionary and counterrevolutionary leadership of the SNEAHV, without any restraints and without being threatened by the regulations it set up against the interest of the workers, is finally fighting the people through democratic organizations [words indistinct] Upper Volta. Ready to fight! The struggle continues! We are proud of you. The fatherland or death; we shall overcome!

Commentary on CNR's 'Political Orientation'

AB061820 Dakar PANA in French 1430 GMT 6 Oct 83

[AVP Commentary]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 6 October (AVP/PANA) — Only 2 months after the popular uprising that overthrew the reactionary regime of Dr Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo and Colonel Felon Some Yorian Gabriel, which emerged from the pro-imperialist coup of 17 May 1983, the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, has,

through the voice of its chairman, Comrade Thomas Sankara, informed the Upper Voltans, the patriots, the revolutionaries, and the patriotic and revolutionary organizations in Africa and elsewhere who since 4 August have continually shown signs of thir militant friendship and solidarity with the present revolutionary movement in Upper Volta, of the political orientation of the 4 August revolution.

This comes only 2 months after its seizure of power, and not 4 or 6 months after, as was the case with the putschists of 8 February 1974, of 25 November 1980, or of 7 November 1982, who took a very long time before finally overwhelming the Upper Voltan people with "program speeches" or "speeches on government action," speeches delivered monotonously and insipidly and read without apparent conviction and filled with a myriad of disorganized projects without any guidelines. Furthermore, all this was an attempt to painstakingly justify their coups d'etat. This clearly shows that the 4 August revolutionaries did indeed have their political line of action, but that as they were preoccupied by the immediate tasks of security that the situation imposed upon them, they needed a delay of at most 2 months to give details on the political orientation and the political line of action of the new revolutionary government.

It also shows that the popular uprising of 4 August is totally different from the military putschs that our people have seen, which were characterized from the outset by the lack of a program of political orientation of the higher ranks of the Army and which could have been perpetrated to safeguard the interests of their class threatened by workers' strikes or other popular demonstrations.

And contrary to General Lamizana's National Renewal Council, Colonel Saye Zerbo's Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress, and Dr Maj Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's People's Salvation Council, the CNR, by the intermediary of Comrade Thomas Sankara, has specified its political orientation, its political line of action, that is, the strategic objectives and the tactical measures for attaining its goals, instead of presenting a program. Specifying the political line of action is a priority and fundamental task of any revolution because the political line of action must serve as a guide to the revolutionary movement in the same way that it must contribute toward uniting the revolutionaries by promoting their ideological unity.

A clear definition of the ideological line is, therefore, a distinct indication of the seriousness of any revolution. After analyzing the political, economic, social, and cultural situation of our country; after highlighting the neocolonial nature of our country composed of the dominated people of Upper Volta; and after emphasizing the numerous struggles by these people to transform this situation, the CNR defines the 4 August revolution at its present stage as a democratic and popular revolution, that is, a revolution with an anti-imperialist orientation and a revolution of national liberation with the organized Upper Voltan people serving as the motor. The Upper Voltan people include the working class, the lower-middle class, and the rural dwellers who constitute the large majority of our working people, who were subjected to colonial and then neocolonial exploitation followed by imperialist exploitation based essentially on using the enemies of the people, who are none other than the local imperialist lackeys, that is, elements of the state middle class, the commercial middle class, and the normal middle class as well as the feudal elements.

Thus, for the first time in our political history, a political regime clearly and distinctly recognizes the existence of social strata and classes in Upper Volta, that is, the existence of groups of men and women playing a similar role in production as compared with other groups of men and women.

Proceeding with the scientific analysis of the Upper Voltan society divided into opposing social strata and classes, the CNR has thereby defined the present stage of the struggle of the Upper Voltan people in the revolutionary process which began on 4 August. Henceforth only the Upper Voltan people, organized and mobilized under the leadership of the CNR, can carry out this revolution because they, and they alone, have an obvious interest in carrying out the revolution, and they can only do it through class struggle which will necessarily oppose them to internal and external enemies who will do everything in their power to destroy the democratic and popular revolution.

Therefore, it is henceforth clear, from the CNR's orientation speech, that the term Upper Voltan People in our democratic and popular revolution does not mean the entire Upper Voltan "population," neither does it mean all Upper Voltan "citizens" as the reactionary regimes liked to define them. The term Upper Voltan people neither means an incongrous composition nor an amalgamation of various and opposing elements. The Upper Voltan people means the union and the unity of revolutionary social strata and classes ready to make all the sacrifices, including the ultimate sacrifice, to carry out a revolution in which they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, a revolution that will prevent the exploitation and humiliation which have maintained them in a miserable state for almost a century.

Henceforth, also, the Upper Voltan revolution will choose its friends among those who can invariably support and defend it firmly and work incessantly to consolidate it, and its enemies among those who will constantly, day and night, openly or hyprocitically, fight against it mercilessly in various ways.

To satisfy the fundamental aims of our people, which are to feed, clothe, heal, and house themselves and to educate and bring up their children, the CNR has chosen for its type of development at this stage of our democratic and popular revolution a national, independent, self-sufficient, and planned economy. That is to say, our people will summon first and foremost their creative abilities which will enable them to transform, for their exclusive benefit and in their own interest, the resources of our soil and of our subsoil, taking into account the contribution of modern techniques.

ANGOLA

USSR Friendship Union Chairman Holds Luanda Talks

AB061425 Luanda ANGOP in French 1045 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda, 6 Oct (ANGOP) — Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, who arrived in Luanda on Tuesday, held talks yesterday with Ruth Neto, secretary general of the Organization of Angolan Women. Zinaida Kruglova, who is also the chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was received yesterday by Afonso van-Dunem (Mbinda), secretary of the Central Committee for external relations, and Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly. She was the guest of honor at a dinner organized by the officials of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples at the Costa do Sol Hotel in Luanda. The Soviet official, who should leave Luanda today for Moscow, will visit cultural, historical, and social places of interest.

Brazilian Embassy Denies Links With RSA

MB060850 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Brazilian Embassy in Angola has said that there are no contacts between Brazil and South Africa regarding the formation of the South Atlantic Treaty Organization — SATO. He thus denied reports about an alleged alliance between Brazil and the fatherland of apartheid regarding the formation of SATO in which other Latin American countries would also have been involved. The spokesman added that Brazil does not intend to change its stand on the South Atlantic, which it regards as an important tie in its relations with the People's Republic of Angola. The Brazilian Embassy in Luanda has also said that Brazil does not have any type of economic or military negotiations with racist South Africa.

Foreign Minister Urges RSA Troop Withdrawal

MB070750 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge appealed recently in (?Bogota) for the launching of a new general [words indistinct] in favor of the withdrawal of the South African troops from the southern part of Angola. Paulo Jorge, who was addressing a plenary meeting of the nonaligned countries, said that the South African aggression against our country, which is widely encouraged by the U.S. Government, [words indistinct] since it has aggravated the country's internal situation. Comrade Paulo Jorge also said that the occupation of a large area of Cunene Province by the South African regular Army since 1981 is unacceptable since that area belongs to an independent state. In his speech the Angolan minister condemned once again attempts by Pretoria and Washington to link Namibian independence with the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola, which are two separate issues.

ANGOP Commentary Affirms Defense of Revolution

AB051802 Dakar PANA in French 1615 GMT 5 Oct 83

[ANGOP commentary: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Luanda, 5 October (ANGOP/PANA) — The People's Republic of Angola, home of Agostinho Neto, is under threat: South Africa and internal reactionary elements in the service of international imperialism intend to implant in our country an alternative to the government of the MPLA-Labor Party.

It is for this reason that the South African attacks are not ceasing but rather increasing. South Africa's regular Army has been occupying part of the territory in the Angolan Province of Cunene since 1981.

South Africa's aggression against our country has been intensified since the militarist Ronald Reagan came into power in the United States. The racists, who benefit from great support from the White House, massacre and kidnap defenseless citizens and burn and destroy our economic structures such as bridges, hospitals, and schools in an attempt to create economic and social hardships in order to take over power easily in Angola.

Once the false argument, that of "pursuit of SWAPO fighters," that Pretoria used to justify its incursions into Angola became invalid, another arose: the presence of the internationalist Cubans in our territory, a presence that the racists consider as a threat to the apartheid country.

The racists ignore that the Cubans as well as all the internationalists in Angola are helping us to rebuild our country, and in this concrete case the Cuban troops are in Angola at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. The Cuban troops are in Angola to help this country defend itself against South African attacks. They have never attacked South Africa.

The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, made this point very clear when he stated recently that the progressive withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola would depend on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South Africans from Cunene Province, on the application of UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibia, on the halt to South African attacks, and on the halt to any logistic and diplomatic support given by the racists to the armed bands of UNITA, their extra army.

The argument on the Cuban presence in Angola is the most recent element in the South Africa's policy of maneuvers and falls within the framework of imperialist plans aimed at implanting a buffer state in the south of our country which would be headed by the traitor, Jonas Savimbi, who after working for the Portuguese Political Police continues today to be linked with the most reactionary international circles.

However, in spite of the enormous sacrifices being imposed on us by the war and which are felt even more heavily through the use of huge sums for the defense of our sovereignty and our territorial integrity, we will not retreat in the face of the enemy, and we will never allow the victories that we have scored after several years

of struggle at the price of the blood of the best sons of Angola to be destroyed.

Just as in March 1976, the date on which the FAPLA, armed wing of the Angolan people, and the internationalist Cubans expelled the last citadel of the regular South African Army from the national territory, we will be able to give a worthy reply to the racists and their lackeys. We will fight to the last man, and if necessary, we will seek help from friends, the very ones that are also fighting for international peace and security and for the people's progress.

The Angolan people are ready to unite and defend the people's revolution, the territorial integrity of Angola, and the MPLA-Labor Party, party of Agostinho Neto, founder of the nation and immortal guide of the revolution, the giant who devoted his whole life to the Angolan cause.

The protest march against South African attacks that took place last Saturday in our capital was vivid proof of the fact that we are organized, from Cabinda to Cunene, in the MPLA-Labor Party and that we are ready defend the threatened fatherland. We will fight against the puppet armed bands, the main preoccupation of our efforts, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos suggested.

The anger displayed during this march which mobilized the people of Luanda, representing the whole country from Cabinda to Cunene, was as strong as FAPLA's counterattacks on the puppets in the past few days in the most affected regions. We are convinced that we will multiply the actions against the enemy until it is thoroughly destroyed, especially at this time when regional military councils have been set up. We are going to build a socialist society in Angola.

LESOTHO

Minister Cites Jonathan Resolve on Elections

MB070828 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, says the prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has resolved to hold general elections through think and thin. Speaking at a rally at (Metsi-Matoane) in the Mpharane constituency in Mohale's Hoek yesterday, the minister expressed gratitude at the loyalty of the nation to the government. He asked the nation to look out for any elements who are out to sow confusion among the Basotho. He said the nation should unite to repel the enemy.

Mr Sekhonyana, who is also chairman of the ruling Basotho National Party, commended Dr Jonathan for the giant step he has taken to attain prosperity for the Basotho. He said Dr Jonathan always wishes to see the nation served well. The minister urged parents to advise their children working in South African mines not to be lured into activities intended to destabilize the mother country.

On the severe drought that has hit the country, Mr Sekhonyana said the government has obtained funds from friendly countries for drilling for water in some areas in the Mafeteng district and the down area, as those are the places mostly devastated by the current drought situation. Mr Sekhonyana also announced that the government has established a commission for employment of teachers.

MALAWI

Finance Minister Returns From U.S. Conferences

MB061021 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Chakakala Chaziya, returned home today from visits to Trinidad and Tobago and the United States, where he attended international conferences. Speaking on arrival in Lilongwe, Mr Chaziya said while in Trinidad and Tobago he attended the Commonwealth finance ministers conference. He said the conference reviewed developments in the world economy since the last finance ministers meeting and recent reports from various organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Chaziya said that at the meeting, ministers welcomed the considerable progress achieved in reducing inflation and the emergence of the recovery in some industrial countries from recession. He added that the meeting also noted that persistent high real interest rates and the stagnation in the flow of development assistance were among the factors which continued to retard progress towards a strong and durable growth in many countries.

Mr Chaziya said that at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, it was noted that there was some economic recovery in some industrial countries in North America and Western Europe.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates GDR Leader on Anniversary

MB062024 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed satisfaction at the increasing growth of relations between Mozambique and the GDR in the common interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

The expression of satisfaction of the supreme Mozambique leader is contained in a message of congratulations that he addressed to the secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

GDR Ambassador Discusses Economic Cooperation

MB061300 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The ambassador of the GDR to Mozambique has forecast closer political and economic cooperation between his country and Mozambique. Johannes Vogel was speaking at a press conference in Maputo as a preliminary to tomorrow's celebration of the GDR national day. He recalled intergovernmental agreements and solidarity action by the German people.

On the international level, Mr Vogel said Mozambique faced more favorable conditions for integrating its economy into the bloc of developed socialist countries. The GDR was ready to support Mozambique's admission to the Comecom, he said. He added that his own country had extensive dealings with Western countries and capitalist countries. Mr Vogel reiterated his country's opposition to apartheid and racism and to the arms race.

Machel Cites Plans for Industrial, Mining Sectors

MB061000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1745 GMT 4 Oct 83

["Excerpt" from speech by President Samora Machel at dinner given in his honor in Brussels on 3 October by the Belgian-African Chamber of Commerce — recorded]

[Text] Our economic policy is based mainly on agriculture. We are, therefore, open to the development of our agricultural potential on various bases, ranging from contracts for technical assistance to private enterprises. A number of projects have already been identified, and it is now necessary to implement them.

On the industrial level, our priority is to make the existing industrial sector, of which an important part is of Belgian origin, particularly the sugar, textile, and beer industries, profitable. It is in the interests of Belgian enterprises to take part in the Massingir hydroelectrical station, in the Moatize coal treatment unit, and also in other specific projects.

We also give special attention to the development of mining production. Southern Africa has fabulous resources for mining. South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zaire, and Zambia are countries where production commands a great deal of influence. We think that in a matter of years mining production in Mozambique will be a great reality. We have reasons to make such a prediction.

In fact, we are gradually increasing our knowledge about our country's geology. We have several billion tons of high grade coal. We intend to begin soon exploration for natural gas. A recently conducted seismic survey revealed very favorable geological aspects for oil research.

In our region political and economic changes occur at a very rapid pace. In 1979 it was not possible to sign trade agreements, at least legally, with enterprises of the then Rhodesia. Today Zimbabwe is independent. Today there is the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

Defense Minister Visits Military Training Center

MB061050 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Minister of National Defense Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande paid a working visit yesterday to the political and military training center at Manhica in Maputo Province as part of the visits he began on Monday to Mozambique military units in the southern part of the country. At the Manhica political and military training center, Lt Gen Alberto Chipanda examined in detail the organizational aspects of the center and closely followed the training program.

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Cites Speakes on Angola, Namibia

MB061558 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. State Department says the Reagan administration is continuing to work for the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia despite disagreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola. Mr Larry Speakes told reporters in Washington that the MPLA government of Angola had not changed its attitude on the presence of Cuban troops, despite the increasingly successful attacks by the Angolan resistance movement, UNITA.

However, the United States would continue to seek a settlement for South-West Africa/Namibia, bearing in mind the security concerns of all parties involved in the negotiations. Mr Speakes said the United States believed that the only practical solution would be an agreement that provided for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South African troops from South-West Africa/Namibia.

U.S. Embassy Denial of Police Affiliation Reported

MB061948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in South Africa has categorically denied an allegation that his government had any affiliation whatsoever with the police during today's incident in Johannesburg when 22 journalists were detained. The journalists were detained during a demonstration which was a sequel to alleged happenings in the Katlehong residential area on the East Rand this week.

The embassy spokesman said it had come to his attention that one of the plainclothes police officers had worn an American flag emblem during the incident. The spokesman added that, if the allegation was true, the matter would be reported to the South African police. A police spokesman in Pretoria has said that he knows nothing about such an incident. Should the American Embassy request this, the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

ZAMBIA

Angolan Refugees Called Back for Registration

MB061302 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Zambia's commissioner for refugees, Mr (Ernest Simumba), has appealed to Angolan refugees who have deserted (Maheba) settlement in the Northwestern Province to return in order to be registered as refugees and be issued with identity cards. The refugees have fled the settlement near Solwezi for fear of being repatriated home following the recent visit of an Angolan Government delegation there.

Mr (Simumba), who made the appeal at the launching of the registration exercise aimed at determining the number of refugees in Zambia, also dispelled fears that the government had decided to introduce the cards in order to repatriate refugees to their countries of origin.

Party Official Discusses Role of Mass Media

MB052015 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The member of the Central Committee responsible for elections and publicity, Wilson Chakulya, has said the duty of the country's mass media is to establish the foundation for Zambia's cultural and political identity. Mr Chakulya, who was speaking at a tour of the mass media complex in Lusaka, said Zambia should by all means counter all attempts by the powerful South African mass media to discredit independent Africa. He said the duty of the Zambian mass media is to expose South Africa's wrongdoings and of those that support the apartheid regime, adding that the Zambian mass media should not be the forum through which South Africa's apartheid policies could be aired to the outside world.

He was accompanied by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, (Edward Luminda), the secretary of [word indistinct], and other senior officials based at the mass media complex.

ZIMBABWE

Matabeleland Brutality Probe Status Reported

MB061256 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The commission of inquiry into alleged attrocities by members of the security forces in Matabeleland is expected to start hearing evidence from members of the public at the end of this month. The setting up of the four-man commission was announced last month by the minister of state responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi. The commission is charged with the task of investigating alleged attrocities by members of the security forces during operations in Matabeleland against bandits and dissidents between December and last March. The chairman of the commission, Comrade Simplicius Chihambakwe, told ZIANA today that the team has been meeting since July to discuss procedural measures and to obtain known information from government sources.

Harare Commentary Views ZANU-ZAPU Unity Talks

MB051544 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The national organizing secretary of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, Comrade Maurice Nyamgumbo, has now told the nation that unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU have been called off. (?He said) the reasons why these talks had been called off have also been made public. Before we deal with the given reasons we would like to make a few points clear.

The formation of ZANU-PF on 8 August 1963 was a necessary prerequisite for a full-scale anticolonialist struggle. Since 1890 Zimbabweans, either as peasants or workers, had been downtrodden by successive colonial regimes. The anticolonialist armed struggle late in the 19th century had been thwarted by an enemy who was better equipped militarily. The formation of ZANU in 1963, therefore, was an inevitable act of historical necessity in a situation where black Zimbabweans constituting the majority of the population were subjugated and exploited by colonial rule to the point where they were reduced to mere objects of production. It is against such a background that ZANU-PF was founded with the objective of effecting practical measures to smash the unjust colonial system and created the necessary conditions for socialist transformation.

As representatives of the masses, ZANU-PF's leadership is answerable to the people, who, in turn, can remove it if fundamental party principles and objectives are violated. The now-renegade Ndabaningi Sithole was removed because of this. But since 1963 some elements in the ZAPU leadership appeared to have proclaimed Dr Joshua Nkomo life president. In fact our records show that at a meeting it called [words indistinct] Dr Nkomo was verbally proclaimed life president, and it appears this remains the case even today.

Unlike ZAPU, ZANU-PF believes that the only way of attaining political independence for the masses was through an armed struggle, whereas, Dr Joshua Nkomo toyed with the idea of talks with the enemy, without concentrating on the battlefield. It is through ZANU-PF's well-planned and well-coordinated protracted struggle that Zimbabwe became politically liberated.

When Zimbabwe attained independence, the popularly elected government of the Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe displayed all unparalleled quality of magnanimity by forming a government of national unity. But what was the response from ZAPU elements? — the caching of arms, whose intentions was clearly to undermine Zimbabwe's popularly and democratically elected government. The wave of banditry which spread through most parts of Matabeleland was directed and sponsored by ZAPU elements.

The demand for unity which we hear that ZAPU has made clearly shows that there are elements in this organization which do not accept the prime minister's reconciliation policy. Comrade Mugabe's magnanimity started along time back. Even during the liberation struggle, attempts to bring the two organizations together were foiled by ZAPU's negative response. To this effect the ZAPU leadership in general and Dr Joshua Nkomo in particular resisted moves to unite ZANLA and ZIPRA, which had been initiated by ZANU-PF as one of the prerequisite solutions to intensify armed struggle. Despite this Comrade Mugabe maintained the ZANU-ZAPU Patriotic Front Alliance, which was functionally a united front for all Zimbabwean revolutionaries in their struggle for independence.

We also know that Dr Joshua Nkomo was three times asked to be Zimbabwe's president at independence, but he turned down the offer. He was then made the minister of home affairs, but he abused this post. He also could not put to good use the position of minister without portfolio. How then can he possibly be a good deputy prime minister?

ZAPU also said those detained for the caching of large quantities of arms should be released and that those who fled to Botswana, possibly running away from criminal acts, should be allowed to return without being molested. By making such demands ZAPU admits publicly and openly that those detained for the caching of arms did so with its knowledge and approval. It also admits that the so-called refugees in Botswana are there on its knowledge and blessing. The people's government, through its high commissioner in Botswana, has assured those who want to return that they will be given protection. Some have already returned. Besides, the border between Botswana and Zimbabwe is always open to good citizens to pass through following stipulated immigration formalities. Why then should ZAPU make such a demand, if, for example, Dr Nkomo, who left Zimbabwe illegally through Botswana, was not arrested on his return? Those who want to use ZAPU to get back to Zimbabwe are no doubt its bandits and criminals.

We would, therefore, want to state clearly (?ZANU-PF's stated political objective). ZAPU's (?stand), here and there, and the attitude of some of ZAPU elements leaves much to be desired. We know there are some progressive elements in the organization and some of them even sacrificed their lives during the liberation struggle. This point needs to be noted. We strongly urge people with such a revolutionary commitment to unite with their counterparts and ZANU-PF. It should be made clear that, while individuals are an important factor for any revolution to succeed, they are not the decisive factor. The people and the people alone are the motive force behind any revolution. We, therefore, do not see why ZAPU should think linked to unity talks such conditions as the appointment of Dr Joshua Nkomo as deputy prime minister. This indeed is not (?right).

New GDR Envoy Presents Credentials to President

MB061817 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A joint economic commission between the GDR and Zimbabwe is to be set up soon. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation in Harare today, the new GDR ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Hans Georg Schlanker, said the commission will look into different areas of economic cooperation and make arrangements for their implementation. Comrade Schlanker, who takes over from Comrade Otto Becker, presented his credentials to the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at a ceremony at State House today.